TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FRENCH TROOPS MASSED ON RHINE WAITING FOR BERLIN'S REPLY TO ALLIED ULTIMATUM

What-Say?

tter to President Harding Inspired by Good Intentions — Split Infinitives Less Danger to Nation Than Handshakers.

he President,
shington, D. C.
ear W. G.: Nothing much over
ch the government has direct
trol has happened hereabouts
e my last letter.
ou probably know more news
the old home town than I get
here in Toledo.

Having you in the White House, Dick Crissinger shuffling the currency, and Doc Sawyer parading up and down Pennsylvania avenue in the uniform of a brigadier general is bigger to Marion than the Steam Shovel Works.

t gives me a thrill to hear how
ndidly you are getting along
d shaking the hand of everybody
ept the bogus cousin from Chi-
o and the New York World.
But if I were in your place, W.
—and I wouldn't be in your place
$5 more a week than I'm get-
g here—I would ease up on the
ndshaking until after the open-
of the campaign in 1924. You
wear yourself out trying to mitt
15,000,000 men and women who
ed for you and many others who
nt to forget that they didn't.

After a few million people have killed or maimed a President with ½ of 1 per cent kindness and 99½ per cent curiosity every one of them will look stupid and declare, "I didn't know I was loaded."

W. G., your position on the Mone doctrine was a comfort. You
m to know what it is and what
means, but was wise enough not
explain it. It is all right for
ropean nations to understand it;
rhaps, but as for Americans, it is
st as well that they be left in the
rk. The less they know about it
e harder they will fight for it.

As for myself, I have always considered the famous doctrine a traditional emotion.

The only severe criticism I have
ard against the new President is
at he split an infinitive, perhaps
o or three, but not enough to
unge the nation into war or bring
bout the secession of New Engnd. I remember, back in the old
ys on the Star, we used to split
finitives right and left and never
st a subscriber.

Split infinitives are less dangerous to the nation than handshakers.

People generally are pleased with your cabinet, W. G., and well they may be. It has all the modern built-in features.

Nobody now goes to bed at night
aunted with the fear that Secrey Hughes is going to "pull a
oner," overrule himself, or turn a
old shoulder on a Plain Fact to
irt with an Iridescent Dream.

It was mighty reassuring to find
the news dispatches a few days
nce that the President of the
nited States had "taken off his
aistcoat." That is the same, I beieve, as taking off a plebeian vest;
nd when the President takes off
is vest it is official notification that
Spring has come to stay.

In Marion we were accustomed
o watch for a well-known business
an to go down street in his shirt
leeves. You will recall, W. G., that
is appearance was a signal that
eedtime was at hand.

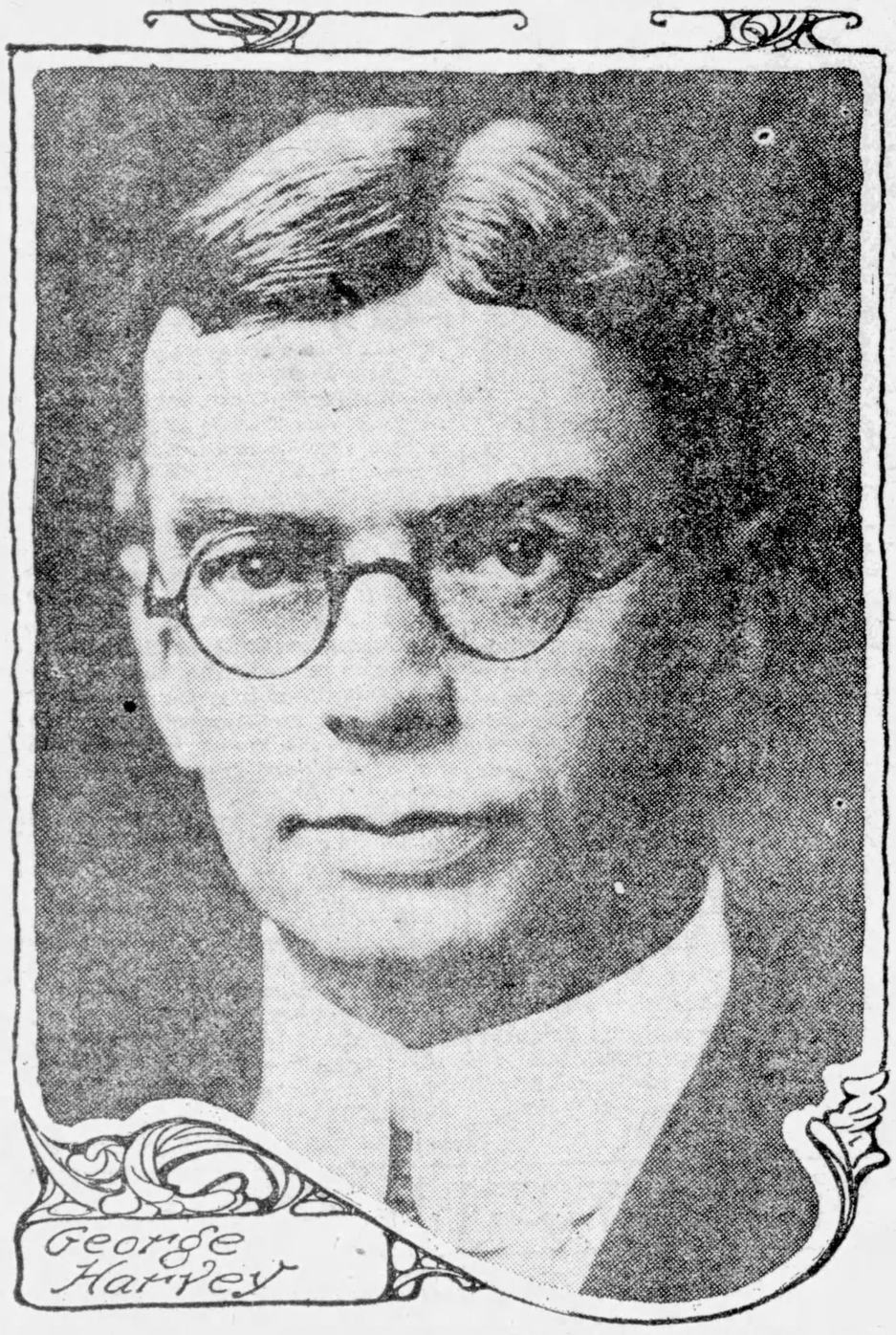
"Strange are the mutations of time!" as we were wont to say in the paper when we wanted to impress the reader with our profundity. Now you have taken the shirt-sleeves omen, in a modified form, to Washington and become the national herald of the vernal season.

I observe that you are building a
foreign policy, and it occurs to me
that something in line with your
weather signals can be used in
diplomacy. For instance, when Japan or a European nation gives a
hint of becoming precipitant in regard to world temperature you
might halt them with a message
after this fashion:

"Hey, there—keep your shirt on."

JACK WARWICK.

U. S. Envoy to London



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GEORGE HARVEY goes to Great Britain as United States ambassador, his appointment to the court of St. James being the first made in the diplomatic service by President Harding. In his position as editor of Harvey's Weekly the new envoy was one of the most effective opponents of the Democratic administration. He has been credited as being the man who first introduced Woodrow Wilson to the nation and started him on the political journey leading him to the White House. He broke with Wilson later. Col. Harvey's home is in Deal, N. J.

This Paper Prints in This Issue—

DECISION of Harding administration to accept invitation of allies for the United States to be represented in the deliberations of the allied conferences, the ambassadors' conference and the reparations commission. This decision destroys Germany's last hope of successfully evading payment of the war costs to the full extent of her ability. Colonel George Harvey, ambassador to Great Britain, an "irreconcilable" foe to the League of Nations, is to be the American representative at the allied conference.

The allies are preparing to enforce the further occupation of German territory in case Berlin does not agree before the time limit expires to observe the demands of the allied ultimatum calling upon Germany to pay her war indemnity in full and to meet all the other demands of the treaty of Versailles. This ultimatum expires at midnight on May 11.

Military forces of League of Nations have been defeated in Upper Silesia by Polish troops who have taken forcible possession of part of disputed territory there, although Poland was defeated by Germany in the plebiscite. This action of the Poles was taken in direct defiance of the league.

On his Rural Welfare page this week A. P. Sandles tells the story of a hide that cost a farmer more to sell than he received for it in spite of the fact that shoes are still high priced. It would have paid the owner to bury the hide instead of selling it.

"Communism and Bolshevism squarely and definitely parts company with the Bible and leadership of Jesus," says William T. Ellis in his Sunday school lesson.

Wets were again thwarted last week when the drys scored in a fight against beer and wine sales by forcing the treasury to hold up regulations governing malt and vinous liquors. The authorities will await the results of new dry legislation in congress.

Disabled war veterans at the Walter Reed hospital in Washington have been assured by President Harding that the nation will not fail in its duty toward them.

GERMANY GETS ULTIMATUM ON WAR INDEMNITY

Must Answer by May 12 or Allied Troops Will Move Forward to Occupy Additional Territory.

FRENCH and Belgian troops are mobilized ready to advance further into Germany in the event that Berlin does not answer the allied ultimatum on the indemnity question within the allotted time—by midnight May 11. The allied army is ready to move forward at a moment's notice.

All signs pointed to the acceptance of the ultimatum when the reichstag met on Tuesday.

The allied ultimatum, formally calling upon Germany to pay her w[illegible]ndemnity in full and to meet all the other demands of the treaty of Versailles on the penalty of military invasion, was presented to Dr. Sthamer, German ambassador to England. Meanwhile the allied armies prepared to advance.

The French outposts have been advanced within two miles of the neutral zone and to a point less than 12 miles from the Essen-Ratingen-Bochum road. A regiment of French cavalry has occupied both Ratingen and Bochum.

French army officers at Ratingen listened to a sermon in the church of the Ascension Sunday when the pastor, Rev. Dr. Dunning, preached against the military occupation of the Ruhr and urged the German government not to pay.

Dr. Dunning started with a prayer for peace between Germany and France, but in his subsequent address advised against military occupation of the Ruhr on the ground it would keep alive the war spirit between Germany and France.

The moderate element of the population desires a continuance of peace and work, whether the affairs of the district are administered by the French or the Germans. It is not anticipated that there will be any serious trouble if the French take over the district.

Briand Elated.

"The allies now possess a solid system for safeguards and guarantees from Germany. It is a definite proposition — it is a proposition which determines the fate of Germany. Germany can no longer prevaricate," said Premier Briand just before leaving London for Paris.

Germany was warned that allied military preparations for the occupation of the Ruhr will continue until she gives a decisive "yes" or "no" answer to the terms.

The detailed financial terms reveal the demand that Germany pay within 25 days one billion gold marks, which is one-half of the initial indemnity annuity.

Within 25 days the allies will establish a committee on guarantees. It will include a representative of the United States.

Announcement was made that a formal invitation had been extended to the United States by the supreme council to participate actively in the future deliberations of the reparations commission and the council of ambassadors.

The reparations commission was in session many hours completing the final details of the indemnity protocol. A sub-commission will be created to supervise German payments. Germany must immediately issue $2,916,000,000 in five per cent bonds while a second issue for $9,234,000,000 is to be put out six months hence. An additional rate of interest of one per cent will be imposed to create a sinking fund and Germany will pay 25 per cent tax upon all exports. This is twice the amount of export tax imposed under the Paris decision of January.

The terms specified that the German indemnity bonds should be free of German taxes and shall be secured by the whole assets of the German empire and the confeder-

Continued on Page Fifteen.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

THREE capitals in the universe are working to bring peace to the world. "Peace with honor" is a trite saying. Let us call it peace with justice and common sense. These centers of harmonious action are London, Paris and Washington.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes, for the government, have decided to join the powers with which we were associated in the great war and to take part in the councils bearing upon world affairs. With this action vanishes Germany's hope that the United States would remain neutral. Germany is to have no sympathetic help from this country in its efforts to dodge responsibilities. Berlin is to get no comfort from Washington.

Irrespective of the League of Nations controversy the Harding administration is carrying forward the policy of the preceding administration in endeavoring to co-operate with Europe for the benefit of the world. This, however, is to be done without tying this nation hand and foot with any such entanglements as the much-discussed Article X.

The stand taken probably will exert a tremendous influence upon Germany and may go far toward compelling that country to accept the allies' indemnity terms. The nations that fought together will present a solid front against the enemy that is trying to escape punishment.

Arriving at Foreign Policy.

Official Washington is accepting the action taken as an indication that the administration is gradually arriving at a foreign policy that means anything but the isolation of the United States. This, of course, does not please the "irreconcilables." They gloried in the passage of the Knox resolution, which has not passed the house. That measure provides for separate peace with Germany, but it does not mean a separation of the United States from the allies. The "irreconcilables" are in a fighting mood, but it is probable that the administration will have its way, and that the old war partnership will be resumed.

There will be no diplomatic relations with Germany as a result of the passage of the Knox resolution. It is explained that this resolution is a law and not a treaty, and until a treaty or agreement of some kind is entered into with the Berlin government diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States will not be resumed. Until Germany makes settlement of the claims growing out of the war there may be no ambassador sent to Berlin.

The long and short of the situation is that Germany is to get no help from this country. On the contrary, the allies get the benefit of this nation's moral support in their efforts to bring Germany to terms.

A Policy of Peace.

Washington is determined to take a hand in straightening out affairs abroad. This is for world benefit. It is a policy of peace Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes have adopted. They could accomplish nothing by remaining outside the councils of the allies. With a voice in these councils it may be possible to do much.

There is work to do in Upper Silesia, where Polish insurgents have opened war on the allied army and defeated it.

Germany has asked the allies to stop this war. Lloyd George has declared that if Germany disarmed in accordance with the treaty of Versailles she is entitled to ask that the allies insist on the disarmament of Poland. In the meantime a proclamation is to be issued to the population of Upper Silesia denouncing the disorders and informing the people that no recourse to force would influence the allied governments in determining, under provisions of the treaty of Versailles, the disposition of the Upper Silesian territory.

To bring peace to the world is yet a stupendous problem. The good people who are talking eloquently of disarmament are precipitant. Even the World League's little army has been whipped within the last week.

But there is little danger that the government at Washington will be led into making any foolish move that will render the nation impotent in the face of the present disturbed condition of the world. When the United States disarms the movement will be universal.

We talk of the coming of the millennium, but that event is a long way off, so far off that it is beyond the range of human vision.

After the world has had peace long enough for the people to become accustomed to it, and wholly satisfied with it, earnest talk of disarmament will be in order.

BRITISH BACK U. S. STAND IN YAP MANDATE

Diplomatic Circles Report That Secretary Hughes Has Received Informal Assurance of Support.

Great Britain has given informal assurance to the United States that she will support the American contentons with regard to the Island of Yap and other mandated territories in which this government has set up claims of equity with other victors in the war with Germany, it was reported in diplomatic circles Monday.

While the state department "officially" is still awaiting a British reply to Secretary Hughes' recent note, it is understood that the same informal conference which resulted in the decision to renew American representation on the allied councils resulted also in an understanding with Great Britain that the American claims in Yap will have the support of our erstwhile allies.

Geddes Sees Hughes.

During the last two weeks Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador, has held a number of informal conversations with the secretary of state. The subject matter of these conversations and the conclusions reached have not been disclosed, but it is believed that such assurances were given Secretary Hughes that he felt no hesitancy in advocating the resumption of American participation in the European councils.

Prior to those conferences with the British ambassador, the state department permitted the impression to go forth that American representatives could hardly sit on the supreme council until the allies had indicated their attitude on the Yap protest by replying to the note of Secretary Hughes.

After the conference, it was indicated that this government viewed the Yap question and the problem presented by German reparations as "two separate and distinct" questions, the consideration of which would in no way serve to embarrass the representatives of the United States in their dealing with the questions as members of these high commissions. It was stated that "no particular concern" was felt about Yap.

Secretary Hughes dispatched his now famous declaration of principles to the four great powers—Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy, April 2, five weeks ago. Since that time replies have been received from France and Italy. Japan and Great Britain, so far as is known, have not replied officially.

France was the first to answer. The French expressed a sympathetic appreciation of the position assumed by the United States and while not definitely committing herself to support the American case, her reply was strongly indicative of such support.

Colonel Harvey on Ground.

Italy frankly and openly aligned herself with the United States on the proposition. It was indicated that the Italian position was much the same as that of the United States—Italy having got nothing much in the distribution of former German possessions except the good wishes of the rest of the allies. The spoils were fairly well split up between Great Britain and France in the old German possessions in the Pacific.

When the Yap mandate is again taken up by the supreme council, Colonel George Harvey, the personal representative of the United States, will be on hand to press home the demands in Secretary Hughes' note, the principal one of which is that the United States contributed equally to the winning of the war which made mandates possible, and as an equal contributor should be an equal sharer in the benefits to be derived from that victory.

Little doubt was felt in official and diplomatic circles that when the council reaches this decision the United States will have the backing of Great Britain, France and Italy, leaving the Japanese standing alone in their contention for exclusive possession of the important little cable link.

Communist Song Barred

Several persons were arrested in Budapest recently for singing, whistling and humming the forbidden battle hymn of Communists. They were saved from punishment by a psychopathic expert, who testified that the second anniversary of the Communist proclamation of Bolshevism in Hungary had brought back unconscious associations.

In the southern part of Arizona the wild rubber plant grows abundantly and may be cultivated in a large way if present experiments prove that from it a marketable quantity of crude rubber may be extracted.

Music to His Ears

Barber Gets Gate as Society Hears His True Identity

Princess Anastasia, the American wife of Prince Christopher, who was formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds of New York, just before she was recently taken ill, summoned to Athens a fashionable Paris hair dresser to devise a coiffure suitable for wearing a tiara. He arrived at Saloniki on the day the princess' illness reached its critical stage.

Greek authorities at Saloniki mistook him for a distinguished French physician and jumped to the conclusion that he had been summoned as an expert medical adviser. They tried to find a destroyer to carry him to Athens but failed and he had to go by train.

The coiffure maker's reputation as a celebrity had preceded him and the Americans staying at the best hotel where he registered, treated him with the utmost deference. He was extensively wined and dined but the Americans were disappointed. When they solicitously inquired about the princess' health, the hair dresser maintained a delphic reserve. His popularity was brief. Some one soon recognized him as a barber and he was no longer a striking figure in the hotel lobbies.

Even in Paris

To repress what he calls the growing immorality of the theaters of Paris, M. Bonnevau, minister of justice, intends to introduce a bill to give powers for proceeding against the managers of licentious theaters.

U. S. MAY HOLD KNOX PEACE AS "STRONG CARD"

Resolution, Slumbering in the House Committee, Likely to Be Played as "Ace in the Hole."

The Knox peace resolution is viewed by Republican leaders of congress as likely to be played as an "ace in the hole" until until the international tangle over reparations and the Yap and oil mandates is straightened out to the administration's satisfaction. The resolution is regarded by them as a "strong card" in the international game now going on, the face of which has not yet been fully revealed to all the participants.

Several Republican senators say the resolution is being held back in the house, following its passage by the senate for a twofold purpose:

First, to keep Germany on tenterhooks of uncertainty as to when the United States really intends to formulate a peace pact with her, and thereby persuade her to be more amenable to reasonable demands upon her for adequate reparation for the World war.

Second, to cause Great Britain and France to bear in mind that the United States has an instrument ready with which to enter into negotiations with Germany for a separate peace and thereby to induce them to give serious consideration to any suggestions by the United States as to how the reparations muddle can best be clarified.

The resolution is slumbering in the house foreign affairs committee, where it has rested since it was received by the house from the senate and referred to the committee. It is reposing on the desk of Representatives Stephen G. Porter, Republican, Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee, with a resolution of his own, much shorter, and, he says, "simpler," and intended to have the same purpose—the ending of the long existing technical state of war between the United States and the central powers.

Republican house leaders profess to reflect the administration viewpoint in declaring the time for the Knox resolution's passage by the house is not yet arrived. Its passage by the senate was intended more for its "moral effect" abroad than for anything else, it is asserted, and by keeping it dangling in the house this "moral effect" may be enhanced.

RISING POLES SEIZE UPPER SILESIA ARE

Fight League Army in Effort to Assume Control Of Territory Given to Germa by Plebiscite.

A virtual state of war exists in Upper Silesia, with heavy fighting raging at many points between the Poles on one side and the allied troops and Germans on the other. The Polish elements in Silesia have forcibly taken possession of a wedge-shaped region the base of which is the former German-Polish frontier and the apex of which has reached Gross Strehlitz.

Allied officials in London to attend the meeting of the supreme allied council make no secret of the fact that the situation in Upper Silesia has approached a crisis, and is realized the allied military forces in Silesia are inadequate to cope with the revolt.

Adalbert Korfanty, the Polish plebiscite commissioner in Upper Silesia, who was removed by the government following the outbreak of disorders, has issued a proclamation in the Polish language, says a message to the Berlin Tageblatt from Beuthen, in which he declares he has assumed the leadership of the uprising.

The German newspapers estimate the number of armed insurgents in Upper Silesia as 50,000.

About 1,000 German military police men have been sent into the Upper Silesian theater of hostilities, but the Reichswehr have not yet been ordered to the scene.

Following the capture of Kreuzberg by Germans, it was reported from that city that wounded Polish insurgents who had been taken to the Pitschen hospital after capture, admitted that they belonged to the Sixth and Thirteenth battalions of the regular Polish army which had been sent into Upper Silesia to assist the insurgents.

French Help Fails.

There are now between 25,000 and 30,000 allied troops in Upper Silesia but the French are making little any opposition to the advance of the Poles, says information from Berlin then.

The Poles have fortified their position and established bridgeheads along the Oder river "front."

After heavy fighting and several losses on both sides the Poles have captured the strong German position at Kedzieszyn, west of the Oder.

The Poles are using all the machinery of modern warfare—airplanes, armored cars, artillery and flame projectors.

The Gemans that attacked Breuzberg were greatly outnumbered. It was estimated that 5,000 Poles opposed a German force of 2,000. The Germans were led by former army officers in mufti.

The Poles were reported to be concentrating and entrenching along the East Prussian frontier.

Twelve more Italians were killed or wounded in a clash with Poles near Czerwienka. The Italians were defeated, losing a number of prisoners.

The Polish insurgents are reported to be flooding coal mines and setting others on fire.

French cavalry dispersed a detachment of Poles that was smuggling two stolen freight trains, loaded with food, across the Polish border near Chorcow.

In the Glewitz sector the Poles seized sixty freight cars containing food for the French troops. Food supplies of some of the allied troop contingents has begun to run low.

The Italian troops attacked by the Poles were part of the international police force organized under the League of Nations and has been sent into Upper Silesia to preserve order pending the promulgation of the allies' decision regarding the future nationality of that province. The Poles are accused of making a planned attack without waiting for the allied supreme council's decision upon Upper Silesia, in which they imitated the tactics of General Zeligowski, the Polish commander, who made an independent invasion of Lithuania, occupying the capital city, Vilna.

Germany Appeals.

Germany dispatched a note to the allies asking if the allied governments are prepared to supply military forces to restore order in Upper Silesia.

When Rosenberg was taken by the Poles, a British major who was acting as control officer there was arrested by a Polish leader who formerly was a police officer under command of the major. The Polish leader ordered that the major be shot, and ordered a squad of five men to execute him.

As the squad took its place, the major said: "You do not dare to shoot," whereupon the Poles lowered their rifles and refused to fire.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

INQUIRY into the conditons in Philippines to be conducted by General Leonard Wood and Cameron Forbes, former governor-general of the islands, will require at least three months, these officials declare. They intend to visit all the provinces of the islands if possible and listen to siatements from all who desire to make them.

An all-day filibuster by the Democratic minority in the house failed last week to prevent passage of the Smoot-Reavis resolution empowering the President to appoint a representative on the committee to reorganize the government departments. Walter Brown of Toledo will be appointed to the important position created.

Employment in the automobile industry picked up nearly a third in March as compared to February, department of labor figures disclosed. The percentage increase was 32.2 while the woolen mills came next with 17 per cent increase in crews, and hosiery and underwear third with 12.8 per cent.

St llman has resigned the presidency of the National City [illegible] of New York.

Governor Davis of Ohio exercised his power of executive clemency last week for the first time since he took office when he granted unconditional pardons to four in the penitentiary serving sentencs for freight thefts.

Scranton, Pa. police have broken in one of the most menacing black hand gangs that ever operated in [illegible] section of the state when they arrested 19 of its alleged members.

Omar Farouk, son of the heir presumptive to the Turkish throne, who left Constantinople for Angora to fight with the Turkish Nationalists, has returned to Constantinople. The Nationalists refused to allow him to land.

The fact that many I. W. W.'s have been sentenced to the penitentiary to serve sentences for wartime conspiracies against the government will have no effect on plans [illegible] annual convention of the organization which is scheduled [illegible] Chicago.

Panama is giving consideration to the latest note of Secretary of State Hughes warning Panama to turn over to Costa Rica the territory granted to Costa Rica under the Loubet and White awards.

JULES W. (NICKY) ARNSTEIN and the four other defendants on trial jointly with him in criminal court of Washington on charges of conspiracy to bring stolen securities into the District of Columbia, have been found guilty by a jury. The cases arose out of a $5,000,000 Wall street bond theft.

France last week observed for two days the centenary of the death of Napoleon. Memorial services and military ceremonies were held.

Forty-three of the 65 survivors of the Japanese freighter, Tokuyo Maru, which burned to the water's edge off the Oregon coast with a loss of eight lives, were sent to Seattle hospitals suffering from shock and exposure. The remainder had recovered.

The use of airplanes to smuggle drugs from incoming steamships on the Pacific coast, was charged by H. H. Stevens of Vancouver, B. C. in the Canadian house of commons recently. He urged more stringent measures against drug smugglers.

The Chicago jury which heard the evidence in the trial of William Dalton, 17-year-old $772,000 bank robber, reported inability to agree on the verdict and was discharged.

Edith Kelly Gould, divorced wife of Frank J. Gould, will soon return to the stage, says an announcement made in London.

Congressional leaders have decided to speed up tax revision. The senate finance committee has begun hearings upon tax changes.

The reichstag has adopted a bill providing for the trial of the "war criminals" named in the entente lists, even where the evidence has been insufficient to justify prosecution, or where the innocence of the accused has been established.

Executive council of the American Federation of Labor opened a conference in Cincinnati to discuss important problems confronting the organized labor movement in the United States.

An American-born soldier will command the occupational forces if an advance into the Ruhr region of Germany is ordered. He is General Hennocque, now in charge at Dusseldorf. He was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, his mother being American and his father French.

PRESIDENT HARDING and his political advisers have worked out a tentative plan to solve one of the most perplexing patronage problems confronting the administration, it has been learned. It provides for modification of the executive order issued by former President Wilson putting all postmasters on a civil service basis.

Immediate expulsion from the Chicago real estate board has been voted as a penalty for members who sell to a negro property in a block where there are only white owners.

United States shipping board officials were fired upon at Savannah, Ga., when an attempt was made to send seamen there to Charleston to man ships abandoned by striking sea workers.

Linn E. Gale of New York, who was deported from Mexico by orders of President Obregon, and who is now being held at Fort Sam Houston, will be tried by army court martial on charges of draft evasion, under orders received at headquarters of the Eighth corps area.

The foreign white population of New York City has been announced by the census bureau as 1,989,216, or 35.4 per cent of the total population, as compared with 40.4 per cent in 1910.

Tito Ligi of Scranton, Pa., whose suspected connection with the Wall street bomb explosion last September has been under investigation by the department of justice, has been sentenced by the federal court to one year's imprisonment on the charge of draft evasion. He pleaded guilty.

Movement to plant memorial trees along national highways as memorials to men who gave service in the World war was endorsed in a letter written to Joseph M. Patterson, one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune.

After toiling for months in stricken Hungary to gather passage money for herself and two children, Mrs. Catherine Idijevic hanged herself on the liner Finland, at the very door of her goal.

A fight for naval disarmament proposals at an early date in the senate, in opposit on to the administration program, is now accepted as a foregone conclusion.

COMRADES OF PERIL

By Randall Parrish

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Continued From Last Week

With this once settled in his mind, and his plan of pursuit outlined, Shelby threw off his depression, and became cool and resolute. He was both soldier and frontiersman trained and disciplined to action; he knew now what to do, and how best to do it. Burning with eagerness, his heart interest aroused as never before, he still controlled himself firmly, moving with deliberate caution. First he searched every foot of ground within a quarter of a mile of the house, seeking to discover just how Macklin had operated, and, whether or not, he was alone. The result was only partially successful. The hard-packed earth revealed little of value. Down below the cabin on the sloping side of the hill, he found the mark of a high-heeled boot such as the Kid wore, and, a foot or so beyond, the plain impression of a moccasin. A hundred yards to the north the imprints were again visible, making it clear to his mind that the fugitives were then making for the lower ford. The girl was evidently being carried, and two men must have been engaged on the job, one of them possibly an Indian. He passed straight on to the ford to verify this theory, and here the mud exhibited clearly the movemenst of both the fellows, while close at the water's edge he came upon a narrow pink ribbon, which the girl had evidently hurriedly dropped in guidance.

It was clearly manifest now the direction in which they had disappeared, but Shelby remained unsatisfied. He could not belive that they would attempt to escape thus on foot with their burden. If Macklin had one assistant, it was highly probable there would be others also engaged in the affair. The opposite shore was deserted, and he crossed over, wading to his thighs in the swift water, with rifle flung forward, and eyes intently searching the further bank. The trail was plain at this point; he could easily trace the steps of both men passing up a narrow gully into the first line of bluffs, and there, in a little open glade, he found where horses had been tethered and tramped the turf. They had evidently been held there for some time; had entered from the north down a slight coulee, and departed westward along a shelving bank. There were five animals, all mounted, to judge from the deep impress of hoofs, and he followed their passage as far as the crest of the bluff. They were all beyond view, of course by this time, across that rough, broken country, but he satisfied himself that they were heading straight for the Bad Lands.

Shelby knew now something of what he must contend with. This act of abduction, and attempted murder, was no sudden temptation assailing Macklin, but undoubtedly part of a well-organized plot. Whatever their object, five men were concerned in the outrage, their intention probably the making of the girl a prisoner. The assault upon him was therefore merely incidental; he was in their way, and the surest method of covering up their crime was to slug him. Left lying there for dead, with small chance of the body being discovered for days, there was little probability of any effective pursuit. By then the trail would be obliterated, no clue to the perpetrators would be left, and they would be safely out of reach in some spot of their own choosing. In Shelby's judgment the girl was probably in no immediate danger. If the fellows had intended taking her life, she would never have thus been spared and carried away, apparently uninjured. Their purpose evidently required that she be kept alive, but helples in their hands. No doubt she would receive harsh treatment, and would be made to suffer physically as well as mentally, for, if Macklin represented the others, the fellows would naturally prove brutal enough. Nevertheless her death was not to be feared at present, and he could act deliberately, and with caution.

He was cool now; grimly determined, but intent on preparing himself for a long and dangerous quest. He was to be one man pitted against five, and every instinct of long experience on the plains, warned him against being rash. He endeavored to neglect no precaution, make no mistake. Her life, as well as his own, depended upon his judgment. He recrossed the stream, built a fire in the stove, and, after washing the blood from his head, ate heartily; then packed a leather haversack with food, and was ready. He took this time in which to plan out his course, and then went forward unhesitatingly, filling his pockets with rifle cartridges, and flinging the haversack over his shoulder, before starting for the corral. He decided upon the buckskin as being the better animal for his purpose—a vicious brute, harder to handle, but tireless, and able to exist where either of the others would starve. It required a good half-hour to rope and saddle the beast, but he had plenty of time. Once on the trail he could easily outride the party he was following, and he had no desire to approach them closely until well after dark.

Once firm in the saddle, however, rifle under the flap, with haversack strapped on the opposite side, and blanket-roll behind, he gave the plunging, bucking demon between his legs little mercy. The man was in no mood for play of any sort, and set himself to conquering the brute in the quickest possible way. It was a rough, hard struggle, but the human won, and, under the merciless sting of the quirt, the maddened, but subdued animal, nostrils distended, and eyes vicious as ever, yielded final obedience to the rein. He rode straight down stream, keeping behind a fringe of trees, and following a plainly defined cattle trail. Before leaving he felt it best to seek out the half-breed, assure himself that the fellow had no connection with the band he was pursuing, and leave a few orders.

He found the man five miles away, where he had camped beside a spring, the herd he was guarding spread out over a series of low hills. The conference was short, Shelby saying nothing of what had occurred, merely telling the other of the two horses left in the corral, and stating that he might be absent for some time. Then, after another, but briefer, struggle with the rebellious bronco, he disappeared down the stream, seeking a passage below across to the opposite shore. He made it at last, the discouraged pony clambering up the sharp steep of the bank, and through a winding depression to the high ridge beyond.

CHAPTER XII.

An Hour Behind.

There was no marked trail leading out from here, but the instincts of a plainsman kept Shelby's course directly to the northwest. So far as was possible he avoided the ridges, picking a way along whatever depressions led him in the general direction chosen, yet beyond this simple precaution, he advanced swiftly, assured of present safety, the buckskin steadily trotting. The soft turf muffled the sound of hoofs, and the desolate surrounding plains were silent. Occasionally, when obliged to top some slight elevation, the rider could look off over low, irregular hills stretching about him in every direction, growing constantly more rugged, and rocky, as he advanced. The solid earth underfoot became barren, the scant herbage dried and brown, the water courses mere gullies of stone. Overhead the sky was a pale blue, as desolate in appearance as was the land beneath.

Shelby paid small heed to any of these things; the surroundings were not new to him, nor depressing, and his thoughts were busy. The bronco, now thoroughly tamed, and obedient to the slightest pressure of the rider's leg, kept a tireless gait, picking out unaided the easiest paths. From the general direction of the trail left by the raiders he had decided they were heading for a certain point of the Bad Lands, and, if this theory was correct, he ought easily to cut across their tracks again late in the afternoon. He scarcely attempted to guide the horse, and hurried him not at all. There was plenty of time. Sitting upright in the deep saddle, with the straight back of the cavalryman, his eyes watchful, his lips grimly set, he rode steadily on hour after hour, thinking, planning, beginning now to realize the depth of his own interest in this effort at rescue. He had hardly comprehended before that this girl was really his wife—that her life had become his to guard. The affair between them had occurred so swiftly, so unexpectedly, he had not before awakened to its true meaning. But now it became very real, and he was positively surprised to learn the strength of hold she already had upon him.

Women in other years had seemed to his mind rather as playthings than anything else; he had never taken them very seriously. But this one would not play; whatever she might secretly think of him, she was herself very much in earnest, and this fact had impressed him strongly. She stood clearly out in his memory as a new type—one to respect, reverence; he was already proud to possess her, eager to serve. He began, indeed, to suspect an even deeper feeling, a rather vague longing for her personality. His mind would linger over a thousand little womanly peculiarities which somehow had unconsciously impressed him—the soft glow in her eyes, the wistfulness of her smile; the slight dimple in her chin; the pulsing of blood in her cheeks; the round firmness of the white neck; the peculiar gracefulness of her walk; the nameless attractiveness of poise, all came back now in odd fascination. He was not aware before that he had even noticed these things, but now their memory dominated him, caused his pulses to quicken. He had known little of women since boyhood, and never before had he encountered on terms of intimacy this type of woman. She had been a revelation to him even in his blindness, but now, under the spell of memory, she had suddenly changed to an inspiration. His wife, Olga Carlyn, his wife! He said the words over, as though he recalled a dream, the sound of the words causing the startled buckskin to cast back an evil eye at his unconscious rider.

Yet it was actually true; impossible as it seemed, it was nevertheless an incontrovertible fact. He had never spoken to her a single word of love; he had never even kissed her, and still, before both God and man, she was his wife. The strangeness of the situation bewildered him. Why, he did not even know who she was; what right she had to claim the family name under which he had married her; what strange story of crime might shadow her mystery. It was all mystery, a mystery in which he was becoming deeply involved. Calkins had evidently been hiding her from some fate, but whether of good or evil, could not yet be determined. This present abduction, beyond question, had to do with that concealed past, perhaps with some happening before she was ever born. She understood its purpose no clearer than he. Both, alike, must grope blindly forward in its final solution. Yet this must have been the cause of the act; no other explanation sufficed. These fellows were not robbers; their raid was not intended for any such purpose; they had touched nothing, even the horses were left undisturbed in the corral, and the moment they gained possession of her they had hurriedly departed. It had all been carefully planned, with Macklin to choose the time, and then executed quietly. Their only mistake was in leaving him behind alive. But for that one error no one ever would have known what had occurred, or dreamed of her fate. And now, assured of safety, believing the dead would tell no tales, that they had left behind no evidence of their crime, the outfit was riding carelessly across the lonely prairie, seeking somewhere a safe rendezvous.

Shelby reined his horse to the left, and sought a water-hole he remembered, himself drinking first, and then standing by while the animal quenched its thirst. Leaving the buckskin there, with rein trailing on the ground, he climbed the steep side of a butte, and swept the distant horizon with a field glass. It was a wild, rough scene outspread before him, consisting of barren hills tumbling in irregular layers for mile after mile in jumbled confusion, like brown, choppy waves, broken here and there by outcropping rock, often assuming odd, fantastic shapes, and dominated occasionally by much higher ridges. It was a trackless waste, drear and deserted of all life. Not a thing that moved crossed his range of vision; and, at last, he snapped the field glasses back into their case, slipped down the steep face of the butte, and silently remounted.

In moving forward he was more cautious now to keep well behind the ridges, picking passage along narrow gullies, yet, with plainsman's instinct, holding fairly well to the same northwest course originally chosen. The sun was some time past the meridian, and he felt convinced those he followed could not be far from the trail he was endeavoring to locate. He came upon it in less than an hour, leading straight down a narrow valley, whose general course was directly west. He dismounted, and studied the tracks with care. This was his party beyond a doubt—five horses, one with a split hoof. They were traveling slowly, bunched together in proof that they felt no fear of being followed, and, it was his judgment, they passed this point not more than three or four hours, previously. Shelby, well satisfied, swung back into the saddle, and followed, having no difficulty in keeping to the clearly defined trail.

An hour later he found where the party had halted, made a fire among some rocks, and prepared food. He studied every sign with care, hoping for some message of guidance from her; but there was none. Either she had been too carefully watched by her captors, or had given up in despair any thought of rescue. Doubtless she believed him dead also; perhaps had even witnessed the blow struck, but if not would assuredly have been informed of what had happened. It would be an object to make her feel as helpless as possible, and it was plain to be seen the fugitives anticipated no immediate pursuit. The stamping of the ponies' hoofs indicated that the party had remained in that spot for some time, in no hurry to proceed. Shelby studied the footprints, satisfying himself that four were Indian, and one white, unquestionably Macklin. With only five horses this meant that the girl rode with one of the men, probably the Kid. He discovered where she probably was sitting during the meal, a torn piece of crumpled sacking bearing mute testimony that her hands had been bound, and released so that she might eat. The fellows were evidently unafraid of her any longer, and had not tied her up again when they resumed the journey. Close to the rock he found her footprints in some soft clay, the narrow arch and high heel, imprinted plainly. He stood looking at these for a long while, before he mounted once more, and rode on.

It was nearly sundown when the trail he followed swerved to the right up a steep bank, where the ponies' hoofs slipped in their struggle to attain the top. Shelby gave the buckskin his head, and the game little devil went scrambling up, until they came forth on a flat plain above. The trail led straight across to the mouth of a ravine running down into a wider valley, with a narrow stream in its center. It was already dusk down there, yet sufficient daylight remained to reveal green grass and scattered groves of trees; Shelby dropped his rein, and climbed to a higher point of rock, lying concealed behind its summit, while he swept the scene below through the field glasses. He never had been there before, yet he knew about where he was; this must be Dragoon Creek, and not far below would be Wolves' Hole, of which he often had heard—a famous hiding place for cattle thieves and border outlaws. These fellows evidently were heading for there, but would they try to complete their journey? His hope centered on their camping somewhere until morning; if sufficiently assured of safety this would probably be their choice. Through the field glasses he studied the course of the stream, and the little patches of wood intently. At last he was rewarded—a faint spiral of blue smoke arose above some distant trees, the evidence of a campfire. He lay there motionless, silent, his eyes glued to the glass, planning his action, and waiting for the night.

CHAPTER XIII.

A Plan of Conspiracy.

As the gloom slowly deepened Shelby was able to distinguish the flicker of that far-off fire, but the distance was too great to permit any knowledge of its surroundings. It was a mere pinprick of light peeping through the enveloping darkness, which now shrouded the valley beneath. The trail leading down was narrow, and rock-strewn, and he determined to try the passage while a faint glimmer of twilight yet lingered. Leading the buckskin, and moving with the utmost caution, he began the descent. Concealed as the path was by high rocks, and fallen trees, the danger of discovery was small, yet he sought to guard against the slightest noise, and attained the valley without even a dislodged stone creating alarm. Down there the darkness was already intense, and the silence like that of a grave. Above the stars glowed in a narrow ribbon of sky, but shed but little light.

The gloom did not greatly retard his movements, for, through the glasses, he had mapped out the salient features, and so impressed them upon his memory, as to go forward now confidently. The camp-fire was located in the third grove of trees, and there were no signs of human presence between. However, he took no chance, but advanced quietly on foot, leading his horse, and using every precaution against discovery. He was stalking a dangerous gang, prepared to murder if necessary, and he was pitting himself alone against them. The only probability of success lay in the possibility of surprise; in their retaining confidence in safety; their belief that they were not being followed. Whatever had caused this forcible abduction of Olga, the object was evidently of sufficient importance to make the commital of any crime possible; and Shelby did not underestimate his own danger, or fail to move with the utmost caution.

In this manner he circled the two groves, keeping close in their shadow, and searching their depths anxiously for any sign of life. They were desolate and deserted, but, from the outer fringe of the second he could perceive plainly the dull glow of the fire a hundred yards ahead. It was no longer a flame, but a mere glimmer of red ashes, casting no reflection about, although clearly visible. He fastened the bronco to a limb, within the circle of trees, and crouched forward alone, Winchester in hand, choosing his passage beneath the bank of the stream, and advancing with every precaution, pausing every few steps, to peer over the protecting bank, and thus assure himself that all remained quiet. When almost exactly opposite the red glow of the coals, he lay still, endeavoring vainly to learn the situation, and becoming more and more puzzled.

The camp appeared deserted as though the party which had halted there had already passed on. He could hear no sound, see no movement. The fire had died down into a mere glimmer of red ashes, barely perceptible amid the surrounding gloom. Shelby drew himself forward, creeping like a snake, convinced that he was alone, yet no less alert and watchful. His progress was up a shallow depression, and he had attained the deeper shade of the trees, when, suddenly, a voice, apparently speaking not two yards distant, gave [illegible] to an oath of disgust.

"Hell!" the voice said roughly, "there is no use waitin' for that guy any longer; no tellin' where he is at by now."

Shelby dropped flat on his face almost ceasing to breathe. The unseen party addressed stretched himself lazily, as evidenced by the rustle of leaves.

"I reckon ye're right, Hank," he admitted slowly, his speech heavy and coarse. "No tenderfoot ain't goin' ter make that trail at night. Mor'n likely he's aimin' ter com' through the other way."

"What'll we do then—ride on?"

"After a bit; it's early yet, an' maybe it'll do no harm to lie quiet awhile. But we kin' light up, an' be comfortable."

He struck a match, hollowing the flame in his hands, revealing the bearded face of a man of fifty, shadowed beneath a soft hat brim. Beyond him appeared the obscure outline of the other, a mere smudge. The latter thrust out a hand for the blazing match, but the smoke from his pipe concealed his features. A moment the two puffed away contentedly, Shelby not venturing to move a muscle.

"Say, Hanley, I've allers played my hand the best I knew how, but I do like ter know what the game is I'm playin' at. What do yer know, anyhow?"

To Be Continued.

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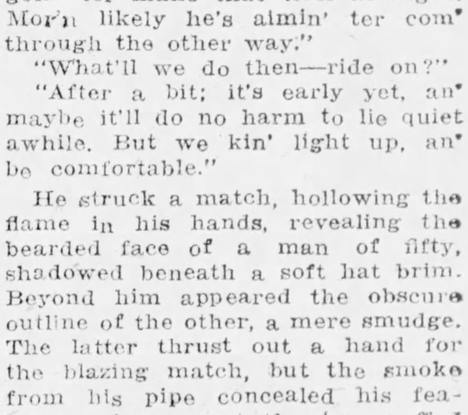

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THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1921.

Work is the only thing that will get the country out of the wilderness—work and production. There will be no showers of manna.

Here and there one sees a V-neck that looks like a typographical error.

Lima Beane says the religion of some people rattles like three pennies in the collection basket.

Even a poor boy can make a mess of life. But it is much easier for the boy who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

In China the United States will always have a friend in need.

Lloyd George, when all is said and done, could probably come nearer than the average statesman to postponing the inevitable.

Few mouths break down from overwork.

Dr. Einstein's theory should be taken in small doses. Here is enough for the average man to swallow at one time: "Relativity relinquishes the absoluteness of simultaneity." The rules, if we understand them, do not permit of regurgitation.

There sems to be some delay in providing beer for the sick, but we have heard of nobody dying from abstemiousness.

It isn't love of flowers that inspires a man to go out and gather a bushel of dandelion bloom.

Truly, the world is upside down. In Paris women are draping their pearl necklaces around the calves of their legs.

In Russia, a man about to be shot, would be punished for asking the privilege of being hanged.

There is a move on in England to compel all married men to wear rings. Might also put bells on their toes.

If the women are not averse to taking a bit of advice we would warn them, as they plunge wholesouled into the vortex of politics, not to take the game too seriously.

Under the Palmer ruling there are only nine states in which liquor will cure a sick man.

There is no righteous appeal in the doctrine that to remedy an organized evil it is necessary to organize a combatting evil.

Another woman shoots a man and confesses that she did it, but the dying man is said to have declared it was an accident. Being married, they couldn't agree on minor details.

Slogan of the postoffice department in dealing with robbers: "Shoot to kill!" In other phraseology: "Send 'em to the dead letter office."

A bachelor-cynic thinks matrimony is a sign of insanity and a happily-married man looks upon the bachelor-cynic as an incurable nut. Little differences of opinion make life interesting.

Temper is the hair-trigger that releases the tongue and shoots off the mouth.

Since the country is dry why manufacture umbrellas with crooked handles to hang over bars?

Wet men do not build castles in the air, because there is no place for the cellar.

After the doctor has prescribed a case of beer for a man and the man has consumed it, would you expect the patient to return to the doctor and admit that he had been cured? Not much. He would ask for two cases.

Life is a stop-over privilege on the way to where we are going.

Germany hates to dance to the allies music. She would rather have Uncle Sam fiddle for her.

Dr. Frank Crane says, " we do not fall in love." we "climb into love." That sounds reasonable, else how would lovers fall out?

Overhauling the Taxes

Secretary Mellon recommends that congress avoid the placing of consumption taxes, that it repeal the excess profits tax and tax no income beyond 40 per cent.

To make up for the loss of revenue, he would tax the use of automobiles, increase the stamp taxes and place additional taxes on corporation income.

The excess profits tax is doomed, not only because it has proved an unbearable impediment in the way of industrial expansion, but also because—in such a season as this—it does not produce revenue. Wall street has been eager for the sales tax, and that eagerness is apparently sufficient to prevent any congress, watchful of its political security, from placing it in force. The reduction of income surtaxes is not likely to meet with criticism if, at the same time, income taxes are reduced all along the line—relieving small salaried citizens as well as those whose receipts are large.

The automobile, from the government point of view, is still a luxury. No governing body has yet come into existence which does not feel like penalizing its possession or use. The ease with which congress can establish a federal motor car license system is measurable by the ease with which the several states have done the same thing. We question if it will do much good to combat it if congress sees in it a means of raising a large amount of money. A reduction in income tax will help this business along. The stamp taxes differ too little from consumption taxes to warrant argument. But they sound differently, and their application in increased amounts will not produce much of an outcry from the people. The corporations, like automobiles are fair game for revenue-raisers. We suspect that in recommending an increased tax on corporation earnings Secretary Mellon felt that a price should be paid for relief from the excess profits tax.

No official recommendation made so far calls for reduction of the total amount of taxes in appreciable amounts. The government simply has to have its money. Though we all talk against tax-shifting, such shifting is an essential part of every suggestion for reforming the tax system. The burden upon congress is to perform that shifting with the least hurt to any element, occupation or business, and, of course, with the least possible reaction against its own political fortunes.

The Townley Person

The story of A. C. Townley is the story of a man who obtained so much power that he thought of himself as greater than his country and of his opinions as more important than the decisions of his fellow countrymen.

The Non-Partisan league was the product of oppressive economic conditions. The farm people of North Dakota were at the mercy of the agents and agencies that handled their commodities. It was a mercy mostly distinguished for harshness. Townley came upon the scene with a scheme for betterment. It met with astonishing response. Townley's ambitions were fired to go far beyond improving the lot of the North Dakota agriculturists. He conceived of new enterprises, of new ventures in socialization, of new political experiments. They were so conceived that additional power was brought to their inventor. He became virtual master over the minds and actions of thousands of people. It is small wonder that his head was turned. Human nature is limited in its ability to hold men in check when everything seems to bend easily to their will.

There is no doubt that Townley endeavored to annul the draft laws as they applied to North Dakota and Minnesota and that he sought to prevent subscriptions to the Liberty loans. He has twice had a chance to prove his innocence and twice has failed. Two courts have found him guilty.

We may have little sympathy for Townley, but we can understand him. He is a type. As long ago as Aaron Burr, Americans have appeared who became obsessed with the notion that their interests and their desires and their faiths and beliefs were superior to the questions of national welfare. Townley differs from "Big Bill" Haywood only in being more intelligent, less gross and noisily boastful. Burr, Townley and Haywood have raged and torn and fretted against the institutions of the republic. All three have learned that the republic ordinarily indifferent and complaisant, will upon occasion fight back.

Japan's Bumptiousness

Though there is every possibility that the controversy over Yap will be settled shortly and be stowed away in the dusty attic of forgotten things it is scarcely likely that the war talk, increased by this dispute, will wane as quickly.

The discussion in Japan of war with America has been something of a habit ever since the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The mass of Japanese seem to have come to think of it as an inevitability just as, for a generation, the Germans thought of war with France. In our own country we have jingoes, politicians specializing in questions relating to the Pacific, military students who have almost figured out the sites of battles and an increasing number of citizens who say, "Well, if there has to be war, let it come."

Back of the Japanese bellicose attitude is a pressure of population. The people of the empire have outgrown their quarters. They feel, consciously or not, the same discomfort which Europe was feeling just before the discovery of the New World, and yet far more than the Europe of ante-Columbus days they have made intensive use of their lands and resources. Expansion amounts to a necessity.

There is no excuse for the manner in which Japan has undertaken to employ the room provided by the possession of Korea. Yet after Europe's ruthless conquests and the way we treated the Indians it is doubtful if the western peoples are in position to criticize Japanese methods toward the Koreans. The Japanese activities in China were patterned upon those of Europeans. Accompanying the trader has been the soldier. Yet it is not altogether clear that China is losing greatly thereby. One Chinese statesman has declared that China ought to welcome conquest by Japan. "After she has taught us, disciplined us," he says, "we can throw her off in a day if we so desire. She cannot settle so many of her folk upon us that we cannot absorb them in two generations. Permanent Japanese settlement in China is burial."

The Japanese have been filtering into Siberia. It is a vast country, thinly settled. It could care for millions of Japanese and still not crowd the Russians and the native races. The grip of Moscow is palsied Siberia comes near to being a No-Man's land. Our idea is that the Japanese can very well be let alone. Yet our government is sending representatives into Siberia to poke fingers into this affair. We hope the busybodiness goes no farther.

The Japanese movement of "Asia for Asiatics" does not mean exactly that. It really means that in her expansion Japan shall be let alone. It is a pretty big job to check a people, a race or a nation which feels the stirring of expansion in its fibres. Where war sometimes seems to hold back the migration, peaceful penetration goes on. The process has proceeded over the greater part of Europe. It has been seen at work upon this continent. In Asia, the Chinese—without the rattle of a sabre and by methods the quietest and most unaggressive—have spread into Tibet, obtained foothold in the East Indies and made Singapore virtually their own. Whether by war or filtration, the result is the same.

It ought to be possible for America to formulate a policy whereby she can keep her own territory closed against Japanese immigration, her Pacific possessions safe, the eastern ports open to our trade, and yet be conveniently blind to Japanese movements of expansion in Asia. War would settle the problems of the Pacific forever. But would it keep the Japanese crowded within their doors? It may be doubted. So far as it concerns Asia, that question should be under the head of none of our business.

Were the Japanese clearly to understand that they could settle Korea, make use of the elbow room of Siberia and take their chances with an instructed, disciplined China—a minimum of interference from us—the talk in Japan of war with America would dwindle to an idle whisper and our own uneasy discussion of war would cease to be.

No Time for New Offices

At the same time the people are demanding a decided reduction in the number of public offices and public officers, very influential persons and associations are demanding an increase in the number of government departments and an enlargement of the cabinet. The two demands do not hitch. They collide with each other. One of the causes of the troubles which at present afflict us is the high cost of government. Many citizens believe that the high cost of living cannot be conquered until it costs a great deal less to run the affairs of the republic. Before new offices are created it ought to be thoroughly understood that no means are at hand for performing the duties of such proposed offices with such equipment as exists. Does anyone so understand? The answer is no. For some time to come, and that may be two or three decades, the government must undergo a training in efficiency, hard work, the conservation of money and energy.

This is the way. If he gets well the dying bandit's confession is not to be accepted as truth.

CONTRADICTORY

BY WALT MASON.

I AM a gentle sort of guy, I'm fond of quiet and repose; I would not hurt a bug or fly, unless it camped upon my nose. Apologetic is my mein, my voice is low and soft and mild, and where the wrangling crowd is seen, I'm timid as a little child. To dodge the riot and the fuss round many blocks I'd leave my track, and when I hear a fellow cuss it sends a shiver down my back. Yet when my daily tasks are done, and I sit in the inglenook, to read until the clock strikes one, I want a raw, rip-snorting book. No Polly-Ooly stuff for me, no Limberlost or kindred lore; I want a story of the sea with pirate ships all red with gore. Some legend of the Spanish main, of fierce old corsairs in a rage, wherein a dozen men are slain by dripping swords, on every page. I'd read of gunmen of the west, more deadly than the well-known Huns, who go upon their crimson quest, and make new notches in their guns. And why it is I do not know; I've puzzled o'er it oft and long; why do I leisure hours bestow upon the blood lusts of the strong? All forms of strife I hate to see, to peace and quietness I cling; I would not harm a bumble bee, unless it soaked me with its sting.

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ABE MARTIN

It's fine t' be public spirited an' full o' civic pride an' a great booster, but th' feller that attends t' his own business an' pays his bills still remains th' biggest asset o' any community.

Ther's one thing a mother never learns an' that is that her little child can't walk as fast as she kin.

VARIETIES

At present there is no metal currency in Turkey.

Compulsory military training is proposed in Mexico.

Asbestos was known to the Romans 2,000 years ago.

The war of 1812 lasted for two years and seven months.

A square foot of honeycomb contains more than 9,000 cells.

For 25 years no bread has been baked in Norway on Sunday.

The Atlantic coast of Labrador is entirely destitute of vegetation.

Among the best needle workers in the world are the men of Japan.

The fandango was derived by the Spaniards from a Moorish dance.

The mandrill, an African baboon, was well known to the ancients.

Silver from seawater is often found deposited on the copper sheathing of ships.

In Spain the people write on an average fewer than 10 letters each a year.

More than 100 tons of wood are consumed daily in the form of matches.

About 70 specimens of the extinct great auk are now preserved in museums.

Many clergymen in London, it is said, are paid lower wages than street sweepers.

Ireland spends less per capita on drink than any other part of the United Kingdom.

The ordinary varieties of ferns are in great use in China and Japan as articles of food.

Marco Polo was the first European traveler to speak of Japan and he called it Cipango.

Many old frontier saloons in the west are being rebuilt into parsonages and churches.

Charlotte Bronte's writing was so small that it appeared to have been traced with a needle.

The 14 coral islands in the Arabian sea are all law and flat and all save two are entirely barren.

The great dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is supported on eight underground piers.

The three marshals of France—Joffre, Foch and Petain—receive yearly in pay about $8,000 each.

Teh Hudson Bay Co. sold the territory of Manitoba to the British government for $1,500,000 in 1887.

Fragrance of the cabbage rose eminently fits these flowers for the manufacture of rose water and attar.

The largest chrysanthemum yet grown, which has a circumference of thirty inches, was shown recently in London.

During the last 300 years there have been more changes in hat fashions than in any other part of men's attire.

An official count showed 294,434 foreigners resident in Paris at the beginning of this year, including 23,630 Americans.

A $1,000,000 club house and social center for women students and alumnae is planned for the University of Michigan.

Last year more than 9,000 Indian troops, provided with free passage by the British government, visited Mecca as pilgrims.

Wall street, New York city, which ranks among the world's most famous thoroughfares, is scarcely a quarter of a mile long.

A German scientist has invented some "food-saving" pills, which he guarantees will render food unnecessary during the winter months.

The city of Cork, Ireland, is one of the greatest butter centers in the world. It is estimated that one year's export of butter amounts to 750,000 tons.

Locomotives and cars have been built for the French railroad in the Sahara that are specially designed to withstnd the force and cutting effect of sandstorms.

Trench-digging machines, originally sent to France for the American army, are to be used in the construction of a 126-mile pipeline from Havre to Paris.

The X-ray is used in airplane construction, to detect defective materials, weak metal castings and workmanship, which would otherwise escape the eye of an inspector.

Bears, especially those of the white species, are rather fastidious about their toilets. They comb their hair with their curvey claws and lick themselves to make their hair shine.

An English law which has never been repealed is that which makes it a crime to row on a river on Sunday. The person who does so can be put in the stocks for two hours, with the option of a fine.

A favorite pastime among the early-day savages of Panama was to capture slaves from other tribes and burn them to death in honor of their idol, to which they had given the name of Dabairi.

UNYIELDING ATTITUDE OF FRENCH TOWARD GERMANY IS EXPLAINED BY CLEMENCEAU

WHATEVER resentment the Treaty of Versailles has aroused, at least no one has been able to say that its ratification was not obtained by full knowledge and consent, writes Georges Clemenceau in his introduction of Andre Jardieu's book.

The ancient struggles for domination had always till then been settled by conquests of territory. Germany victorious, the treaty could be but a question of her capacity for depredation. Germany vanquished, right resumed full sway and the victors were forced to disentangle themselves from the myriad difficulties that might had been able to overcome. What an undertaking! And however incompletely realized, what audacity to have even attempted it!

The most irreconcilable opposition might have found there food for thought. It deemed it easier to raise its demand indiscriminately on all clauses, and then finally contented itself with a slackening of the terms she had succeeded in imposing. Where is this to end? I should have thought it inconceivable that a treaty could be enforced otherwise than by the fulfillment of the undertakings written in the bond.

Bernhardi it is who said that war is only the continuation of the pursuit of peace aims by other means. I can see in that nothing but the brutal assertion of a fact. After the awful war forced upon us, can our peace policy be other than the necessary sequel of the policy of forbearance which put all civilized peoples on our side the day that the Germans went so far as to try to do away with the right of France to live?

We have won this war, not by our worth alone, but by the splendid aid of our trusty allies. This asset must remain to us, and we must give way a little on both sides in a spirit of friendship, not with ill temper that but lessens the price of consent and allows mortal hurts to subsist where agreement with good grace would have brought full measure of achievement.

Remember with what joy we hailed the sound of the first allied gun. This does not mean that—after untold sacrifice made for ourselves assuredly but no less profitable to our associates who fought for their own salvation as well as ours—we are reduced to submit meekly to the law of our friends. No! We did not save our just rights by war to end by giving them up in peace.

Waterloo and Sedan, to go back no further, forced upon us the painful care of a policy of reparation. While others, filled with the hope of new things, might allow themselves to be led away to the renewal of the past precautions against a France grown overstrong. There could be no greater folly. But is not the return to the past always the first impulse of countries whose power is founded upon the force of tradition? * * *

Allies in Peace and War.

Without entering here into the consequences of theories of universal interdepedence which, before any satisfaction had been given us, would afford the Germans the economic opportunity they need to resume their frustrated attempt at domination, I confine myself to noting that, though disapproved of by Mr. Keynes as excessive and by some Frenchmen as insufficient, the treaty of Versailles is equally binding on all who signed it.

This is so true that our French opponents, after urging the treaty's rejection or seeking to discredit it, have come, by a sudden somersault, to demand the rigorous enforcement of the pact they so loudly condemned, holding their peace the while when they see its terms gradually slackened to our detriment, under German bluster.

I note the fact and none the less maintain according to Bernhardi himself that this treaty, like all treaties, is and can only be, a prolongation of war activities until complete fulfillment. This cannot be challenged unless it is desired—which no one has ever suggested—to wipe out the German defeat.

Our allies must accept the facts. We are victorious by their aid. They are victorious by ours. And our common victory can only produce and maintain the full effect in peace by the continuation of our common undertakings.

Celebrating England's Defeat.

It was not as warriors victorious in any ordinary military success that our soldiers appeared in the Great war, that triumphal arch which—risen out of a great dream of domination now buried in the annals of history—gave passage at last to the standards of arms' noblest conquest—peace of justice and of honor.

If I dare say it, it was the glamour of hope in presence of the miracle of Waterloo reversed; Wellington coming to our aid to break the onslaught of Blucher; while France by the side of America aroused, broke with the spirit of the military hegemony which has passed from Napoleon to Bismarck and was to be forever crushed.

So many cruel mistakes, so many atrocious miseries, so many hopes frightfully blasted, the whole of man's past sufferings stretched out under the gaze of the noble dead along the avenue of heroic splendors blazing with the glory of France radiant and redeemed. And the men of France followed the lighted way toward the new duties of regenerated mankind. * * *

During the war, on the Fourth of July, the anniversary of American independence, as the United States troops paraded in front of the statue of Washington, Mr. Lloyd George said to me, smiling:

"Do you realize that you have made me assist in the celebration of England's greatest defeat?"

"And if your national pride still makes you regret that defeat," I answered, "I feel sure that you do not regret this day. What harm has come to you from this American independence which I see every day becoming more attractive to Canada, Australia and New Zealand, who have freely enlisted in the block of the four great allies? There have been heavier accounts by far settled between your flag and mine. And yet it is with all my heart that every day I salute your flag at the front." * * *

The Unhappy Start.

Our beaten enemies have admirable qualities of action, which they employed, under a master, from Sadowa to Versailles, to the most relentless advantage. Scruples are utterly foreign to them, as was made so clear by the recreant band of their 93 intellectuals and moral leaders. They thought to grasp the realization of a dream of atrocious brigandage in which victory would excuse every crime and the probabilities are that they would have conquered us in peace but for the mad act which forced military resistance upon us. Are they any better than their acts? The future alone can tell, but the answer may be inferred from the acid test of actual beginnings.

The start was not a happy one with Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who, draped with brutish insolence, came to accuse us of "hating" Germany because we did not offer our necks to her executioners. Since then the policy of Germany has merely been to gather up every chance weapon that would enable her to evade the treaty. Audacity and guile naturally increased under the encouragement of manifestations like that of Mr. Keynes or of the series of unholy concessions from which Germany has been led to deduce that her signature at Versailles binds her only subject to further discussions.

The hour of supreme warning came when the heads of the allied governments were told to their faces by a German delegate that, before they could usefully discuss they "must cure themselves of the sickness of victory." And the conference didn't break up! And the disavowal of the delirious swine was not even demanded! At least may this true boche receive our thanks for his shameless frankness, which dispels any illusions about the German case. * * *

The "Scrap of Paper."

If they have as yet been unable to fathom the depth of their irredeemable downfall; if they have as yea been unable to discern the real meaning of the crowning act of the great tragedy, they still feel surging within them the deep sources of a life of work and of will. Their trouble is that they see the future only through the blood red mists of a civilization grafted upon the survival of barbarism. If they can make themselves over, they will, little by little, attain the position to which they are justly entitled in the world. If they cannot, the victors, whether they realize it or not, must continue to mount close guard over lands whose borders have become, as President Wilson said, "the frontiers of freedom."

Watchfulness for a day is not what is wanted. Who can measure the convulsions which this war has caused, or predict a time limit for the evolution of ever-changing world conditions? Consider, for example, the century-long efforts to build up this Europe of ours which has fallen in ruins.

But what avails it to discuss the most intricate problems, the solution of which, always more or less a matter of chance, may lead to cruel mistakes, if personal quarrels, magnified by misunderstandings, are to decide questions whose dangers are lightheartedly to be left to a future pregnant with the unknowable? * * *

This is the pressing duty of our day. The treaty signed is but a fluttering scrap of paper unless it is enforced. To achieve this, we put everything in action. For what result? That is what it is time to know.

Must Improve Victory.

But I have strayed far from our critics and from the surly attitude which it has pleased some of them to adopt. Will it be urged that victory accounts for many shortcomings—tempts many to depart from "the street called Straight" by the assurance it gives of the future—whereas the extremity of misfortune may give rise to the highest reactions. That is too easy a way out. Far greater than the duel between Carthage and Rome, portentious, indeed, though it was, is the drama of domination fought out between modern Germany and the nations which were able to save the independence of the world. An old saying alleges that one is never so vanquished nor so victorious as one seems. If Rome took her revenge, Hannibal has often been charged with having lent her the support of his strategy.

Who, indeed, in the hour of victory can say what its scope will be? who, indeed, when the sun set over Austerlitz, could have foreseen its rise over Moscow and Waterloo? Victories in themselves are but the brutal crushing of one military force by another. The conquerors must show themselves capable of improving their victory. For that men and time are needed.

No one suggests that the discontented have not found weak spots in our victory. The underlying causes of all alliances conspire—no matter what one says or does—to rise to the light of day. Should this not have been guarded against, more especially as the government was bound to secrecy? And as the peace of tomorrow could be based only on the confidence of the country in the means provided by the government of victory, who could be so blind as to undermine it to the point of attempting to ruin in the minds of the victors the very means of regeneration, the "rigorous enforcement" of which is now being clamorously urged?

Finally, were there not, as today, Germans beaten but not crushed, ready by a rare blending of shameless trickery and pugnacity, to aspire to hegemony Could the belittlement of victory, could the heightening morale of defeat, serve any useful purpose? Alas, the attempt has already borne fruit so abunadnt that I fear to make things worse by casting up the account. Today, as yesterday, as tomorrow, no continuation to success can be expected save from the interior discipline of peoples worthy of conceiving and realizing the new order of a just peace of labor.

Vanquished, our lot under Ludendorff would not have differed from that of Rome under Hannibal. Victorious, we have assumed our responsibility in the most noble effort to achieve a lasting peace by the sole forces of right. To one and all such a state was well worth a general effort of self-restraint instead of the old rush to divide the spoils between those who had overcome the enemy.

The future will decide. The mastery rests with him who wills most strongly and most enduringly. Ambition is of worth by its aim. The higher the aim, the nobler the character, the stronger the will must be. Neither nobility of inspiration nor strength of courage can be lacking in France. Fixity of ideas, methods and continuity of purpose have been the three things most lacking in our history. Can we not derive from the trials of these times the strength to enhance the glories of war—inadequate to nourish a nation—by a superior use of those attainments of peace which so often were the glory of our past?

To make sure of the future, we must forge it ourselves. Hammers and anvils are there. How about our brawn?

Paris Butchers Jailed; Must Publish Sentences

Nineteen butchers who had carefully conformed to the government scale of meat prices, but who were convicted of juggling various grades of meat and selling second and third class cuts for extra cuts, were sentenced in Paris to 15 days in jail and assessed fines ranging from 100 to 2,000 francs.

The hardest blow of all to the butchers, however, was an order of the court that all of them must post on their shop doors for seven days and publish in the newspapers the decision which the court made against them.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

AN impending struggle on the subject of disarmament was forecast by the introduction of a resolution by Senator Borah requesting the President to call representatives of Great Britain and Japan into a disarmament conference and an amendment to the naval bill by Senator Pomerene (Democrat), Ohio, authorizing the President to delay the building program six months until he can arrange a conference with the naval powers for reduction in building programs.

A thorough and immediate investigation of the clothing industry and trade by the senate labor committee is provided for in a resolution proposed by Senator Borah.

Senate irreconcilables, confident that President Harding will abandon the Versailles treaty, are planning, following adoption of the peace resolution, to submit a resolution calling for withdrawal of American troops from Germany.

State department officials are planning a new move to compel the release of Americans being held in Russia.

President Harding has declined to intervene in the wage controversy between marine workers and the United States shipping board.

The senate judiciary committee favorably reported the Dial bill to prevent federal judges from accepting other employment while on the bench.

Members of congress admitted that all possibility of repealing objectionable taxes without providing substitutes seemed to be gone as a result of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's latest estimates of probable receipts and expenditures.

A delegation of oil producers asked the house ways and means committee to impose $1.50 a barrel on crude oil to offset the difference in cost of production in this country and Mexico.

Representatives of the National Coal association told the interstate commerce committee the operators desired both legislative and executive action which would be helpful to the public as well as the industry and the government.

On motion of Senator Lodge, the supreme court opinions in the Newberry case were ordered printed in the Record and as a public document.

The establishment of sanctuaries for game animals, birds and fish in the national forest reservations is provided for in a bill by Senator Shields of Tennessee.

Announcement was made by Senator Johnson of California of the appointment of an executive committee of members of congress from western states to co-operate in action on measures dealing with Japanese immigration and landownership.

The senate agriculture subcommittee reported in favor of prompt passage of the packing industry regulation bill.

The house passed the Volstead bill authorizing the formation of associations of agricultural producers under the supervision of the secretary of agriculture.

A bill by Representative Sanders (Democrat), Texas, would take away power now exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission for control of interstate passenger and freight rates.

Recommendations that the office of comptroller of the currency be abolished are contained in a Treasury Department statement furnished to the banking committee, considering a bill embodying the proposal. Under the plan Comptroller Crissinger would be made on undersecretary of the treasury and the national bank examining bureau would be merged with the Federal reserve banking system.

The administration expects Germany to make a new reparations proposal to the allies, believing that if it is reasonable there will be no Ruhr occupation pending negotiations.

President in letter to all cabinet officers characterized overexpenditures necessitating deficiency appropriations as "a dangerous tendency in administration" of departments.

Harding makes it clear he would not allow his hand to be forced in the matter of international disarmament. Senator Borah will insist on his disarmament resolution, resenting "executive dictation."

Three per cent immigration bill passed by senate.

Sensational charges by Senator Johnson against David H. Blair of North Carolina block confirmation to commissionership of internal revenue.

Secretary Hoover advocates American valuation of imports to offset foreign exchange conditions.

Representative McFadden, chairman house committee on banking and currency, introduces resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting issuance of tax free securities by states and municipalities.

Officers of Great Lakes shipping companies, including the Goodrich Co. of Chicago, tell house committee on merchant marine and fisheries Scott bill amending the seamen's act is O. K.

The senate naval committee reported the naval appropriation bill, carrying a hundred million dollars more than the house bill. Senator Poindexter, acting chairman, issued a statement predicting that President Harding would take up the question of calling a disarmament conference.

The Netherlands legation issued a statement declaring that the Dutch government had no intention of discriminating against the United States in the Dutch East Indies oil fields.

Senator Kenyon and Representative Fess introduced the revised public welfare bill creating a welfare department of government under a new cabinet head and including in its scope the consolidated branches for dealing with disabled soldiers.

Senator McCumber admitted that the anti-dumping provision of the emergency tariff bill will not prevent underselling of American products by foreign products in American markets, American prices being so much higher than foreign prices that foreign producers can undersell at prices above home market values.

The special committee investigating the escape to Germany of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the Philadelphia slacker, subjected to a grilling cross-examination Bergdoll's counsel, Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general of the army, who was instrumental in obtaining Bergdoll's release from Fort Jay, N. Y., to search for a "pot of gold."

The rules committee agreed to report favorably a resolution providing for investigation by a joint congressional committee into agricultural conditions. The inquiry will be conducted by five members of the senate and the house, who would report back within 90 days.

The civil service committee ordered favorable reports on bills to repeal that portion of the act of 1906 which prohibits the transfer of a government employe from one department to another until he has served three years in the department from which he seeks a transfer and repealing the law which prohibits increased pay under lump-sum appropriations to employes transferred within one year.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Failures

There are several kinds of failure.
There's the kind men notice most,
And it haunts them in their business
like an ever-present ghost;
But to fail in some endeavor that is
launched for selfish gain
Is a temporary set-back and may
never leave a stain,
While the hurt which cuts more
deeply and forget we never can,
Is to have our honor tested and then
fail to play the man.

Worse than any business failure is
the failure to be true,
To fail in kindly service when the
chance is given you.
There is no regret so bitter, when
the past you look upon,
As to know you've kept your roses
'till the friend is dead and gone;
And there isn't any failure quite so
difficult to bear,
However goes the battle, as the
failure to be fair.

The bitterest sort of failure isn't
missing wealth or fame—
For a man may err and blunder and
still keep an honored name,
And a man may fail in conquest and
still be a loyal friend
And find his life successful when it's
written to the end;
But the failures that cut deepest
when our book of deeds we scan,
Are the mean and petty failures
when we've failed to play the
man.

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THE STOWMARKET MYSTERY

By Louis Tracy

(Copyright, 1904, R. F. Fenno Co.)

Continued from Last Week

It was not Helen but Margaret who wailed in agony:

"Do you really mean what you say? Have matters reached that stage?"

"Yes, they have."

His voice was cold, almost stern.

"Kindly telegraph your Whitby address to me," he said to Hume. Then he walked to the door, leaving them brusquely.

For once in his career he was deeply annoyed.

"Confound all women!" he muttered in anger. "They nurse some petty little secret, some childish love affair, and deem its preservation more important than their own happiness, or the lives of their best friends. They are all alike—duchess or scullery-maid. Their fluttering hearts are all the world to them, and everything else chaos. If that woman only chose—"

"Mr. Brett!" came a clear voice along the corridor.

It was Margaret. She came to him hastily.

"Why do you suspect me?" she exclaimed brokenly. "I am the most miserable woman on earth. Suffering and death environ me, and overwhelm those nearest and dearest. Yet what have I done that you should think me capable of concealing from you material facts which would be of use to you?"

The barrister was tempted to retort that what she believed to be "material" might indeed be of very slight service to him, but the contrary proposition held good, too.

Then he saw the anguish in her face, and it moved him to say gently:

"Go back to your friends, Mrs. Capella. I am not the keeper of your conscience. I am almost sure you are worrying yourself about trifles. Whatever they may be, you are not responsible. Rest assured of this, in a few days much that is now dim and troublous will be cleared up. I ask you nothing further. I would prefer not to hear anything you wish to say to me. It might fetter my hands. Good-bye!"

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Meeting.

"There!" he said to himself, as he passed downstairs, "I am just as big a fool as she is. She followed me to make a clean breast of everything, and I send her back with a request to keep her lips sealed. Yet I am angry with her for the risk she is taking!"

He reached the hall and was about to cross the foyer when he caught the words, "Gentleman thrown out of a cab," uttered by a handsome girl, cheaply but gaudily attired, who was making some inquiry at the bureau.

He stopped and searched for a match. Then he became interested in the latest news, pinned in strips on the baize-covered board of a "ticker."

The girl explained to an official that she had witnessed an accident that evening. She was told that a gentleman who lived in the hotel was hurt. Was he seriously injured?

The hotel man, from long practice, was enabled to sum up such inquirers rapidly.

"Do you know the gentleman?" he inquired.

"No—that is, slightly."

"Well, madam, if you give me your card I will send it to his friends. They will give you all necessary information."

She became confused. She was not accustomed to the quiet elegance of a great hotel. The men in evening dress, the gorgeously attired ladies passing to elevator or drawing-room, seemed to be listening to her. Why did the bureau keeper speak so loudly? Then the assurance of the Cockney came to her aid.

"I don't see why there should be such a fuss about nothing," she said. "I don't know his people. I saw the gentleman pitched out of a cab and was sorry for him, so I just called to ask how he was."

She angrily tossed her head, and stared insolently at an old lady who came to inquire if there were any letters for the Countess of Skerry and Ness.

"No letters, your ladyship," said the man. "And you, miss, must either send a personal message or see the manager."

The young woman bounced out in a fury, and Brett followed her, silently thanking the favoring planets which had sent him down the stairs at the very moment when the girl was proffering her request to the clerk.

Fortunately, the weather was better now. There was a clear sky overhead, and the streets looked quite cheerful after the steady downpour, London's myriad lamps being reflected in glistening zigzags across the wet pavement.

The girl did not head towards the busy Strand, but walked direct to Charing Cross station on the District Railway.

The barrister thought she intended to go somewhere by train. He quickened his pace in order to be able to rapidly obtain a ticket and thus keep up with her. Herein he was lucky. To his surprise, she passed out of the station on the embankment side.

He followed, and nowhere could he see her. Then he remembered the steps leading to the footpath along the Hungerford Bridge. Running up these steps he soon caught sight of the young woman, who was walking rapidly towards Waterloo.

A man of the artisan class stared at her as she passed, and said something to her. She turned fiercely.

"Do you want a swipe on the jaw?" she demanded.

No, he did not. What had he done, he would like to know.

"You mind your own business," she said. "Where am I goin', indeed. What's it got to do with you?"

The episode was valuable to the listening barrister. It classified the anxious inquirer after Hume's health.

Her abashed admirer hung back, and the girl resumed her onward progress. The man was conscious that the gentleman behind him must have heard what passed. He endeavored to justify himself.

"She's pretty O. T., she is," he grinned.

"Do you know her?" said Brett.

"I know her by sight. Seen her in the York now an' then."

"She can evidently take care of herself."

"Ra—ther. Don't you so much as look at her, mister, or off goes your topper into the river. She's in a bad temper tonight."

Brett laughed and walked ahead. On reaching the Surrey side the girl made for the Waterloo Road. There she mounted on top of a 'bus. The barrister went inside. He thought of the "man with black, snaky eyes," who "took penn'orths" all the way from the Elephant to Whitehall.

And now he, Brett, took a penn'orth to the Elephant. The 'bus reached that famous center of humanity, passing thence through Newington Butts to the Kennington Park Road.

In the latter thoroughfare the girl skipped down from the roof, and disdaining the conductor's offer to stop, swung herself lightly to the ground. The barrister followed, and soon found himself tracking her along a curved street of dingy houses.

Into one of these she vanished. It chanced to be opposite a gas lamp, and as he walked past he made out the number—37.

Externally it was exactly like its neighbors, dull, soiled, pinched, old curtains, worn blinds, blistered paint. He knew that if he walked inside he would tread on a strip of oilcloth, once gay in red and yellow squares, but now worn to a dirty gray uniformity. In the "hall" he would encounter a rickety hat stand faced by an ancient print entitled "Idle Hours," and depicting two ladies, reclining on rocks, attired in tremendous skirts, tight jackets, and diminutive straw hats perched between their forehead and chignons—in the middle distance a fat urchin, all hat and frills, staring stupidly at the ocean.

In the front sitting room he would encounter horse-hair chairs, frayed carpet, and more early Victorian prints; in the back sitting room more frayed carpet, more prints, and possibly a bed.

Nothing very mysterious or awe-inspiring about 37 Middle Street, yet the barrister was loth to leave the place. The scent of the chase was in his nostrils. He had "found."

He was tempted to boldly approach and frame some excuse—a hunt for lodgings, an inquiry for a missing friend, anything to gain admittance and learn something, however meagre in result, of the occupants.

He reviewed the facts calmly. To attempt, at such an hour, to glean information from the sharp-tongued young person who had just admitted herself with a latchkey, was to court failure and suspicion. He must bide his time. Winter was an adept in ferreting out facts concerning these localities and their denizens. To Winter the inquiry must be left.

He stopped at the further end of the street, lit a cigar, and walked back.

He had again passed No. 37, giving a casual glance to the second floor front window, in which a light illumined the blind, when he became aware that a man was approaching from the Kennington Park Road. Otherwise the street was empty.

The lamp opposite No. 37 did not throw its beams far into the gloom, but the advancing figure instantly enlisted Brett's attention.

The man was tall and strongly built. He moved with the ease of an athlete. He walked with a long, swinging stride, yet carried himself erect. He was attired in a navy blue serge suit and a bowler hat.

The two were rapidly nearing each other.

At ten yards' distance Brett knew that the other man was he whom he sought, the murderer of Sir Alan Hume-Frazer, the human ogre whose mission on earth seemed to be the extinction of all who bore that fated name.

It is idle to deny that Brett was startled by this unexpected rencontre. Not until he made the discovery did he remember that he was carrying the stick rescued from the mud of Northumberland Avenue.

The knowledge gave him an additional thrill. Though he could be cool enough in exciting circumstances, though his quiet courage had more than once saved his life in moments of extreme peril, though physically he was more than able to hold his own with, say, the average professional boxer, he fully understood that the individual now about to pass within a stride could kill him with ridiculous ease.

Would this dangerous personage recognize his own stick?—that was the question.

If he did, Brett could already see himself describing a parabola in the air, could hear his skull crashing against the pavement. He even went so far as to sit with the coroner's jury and bring in a verdict of "Accidental Death."

In no sense did Brett exaggregate the risk he encountered. The individual who could stab Sir Alan to death with a knife like a toy, hurl a stalwart sailor into the middle of a street without perceptible effort, and bring down a horse and cab at the precise instant and in the exact spot determined upon after a second's thought, was no ordinary opponent.

Their eyes met.

Truly a fiendish-looking Hume-Frazer, a Satanic impersonation of a fine human type. For the first and only time in his life Brett regretted that he did not carry a revolver when engaged in his semi-professional affairs.

The barrister, be it stated, wore the conventional frock-coat and tall hat of society. His was a face once seen not easily forgotten, the outlines classic and finely chiselled, the habitual expression thoughtful, preoccupied, the prevalent idea conveyed being tenacious strength. Quite an unusual person in Middle Street, Kennington.

They passed.

Brett swung the stick carelessly in his left hand, but not so carelessly that on the least sign of a hostile movement he would be unable to dash it viciously at his possible adversary's eyes.

He remembered the advice of an old cavalry officer: "Always give 'em the point between the eyes. They come head first, and you reach 'em at the earliest moment."

Nevertheless, he experienced a quick quiver down his spine when the other man deliberately stopped and looked after him. He did not turn his head, but he could "feel" that vicious glance traveling over him, could hear the unspoken question: "Now, I wonder who you are, and what you want here?"

He staggered slightly, recovered his balance, and went on. It was a masterpiece of suggestiveness, not overdone, a mere wink of intoxication, as it were.

It sufficed. Such an explanation accounts for many things in London.

The watcher resumed his interrupted progress. Brett crossed the street and deliberately knocked at the door of the house in which the ground floor was illuminated.

Someone peeped through a blind, the door opened as far as a rattling chain would permit.

"Good evening," said Brett.

"What do you want?" demanded a suspicious woman.

"Mr. Smith—Mr. Horatio Smith."

"He doesn't live here.

"Dear me! Isn't this 76 Middle Street?"

"Yes; all the same, there's no Smiths here."

The door slammed; but the barrister had attained his object. The other man had entered No. 37.

CHAPTER XXV.

Where Did Margaret Go?

In the Kennington Park Road he hailed a hansom and drove home. Winter awaited him, for Smith now admitted the detective without demur should his master be absent.

The barrister walked to a sideboard, produced a decanter of brandy, and helped himself to a stiff dose.

"Ah," he said pleasantly, "our American cousins call it a 'corpse reviver,' but a corpse could not do that, could he, Winter?"

"I know a few corpses that would like to try. But what is up, sir? I have not often seen you in need of stimulants."

"I am most unfeignedly glad to give you the opportunity. Winter, suppose, some time tomorrow, you were told that the body of Reginald Brett, Esq., barrister-at-law, and a well-known amateur investigator of crime, had been picked up shortly after midnight in the Kennington district, while the medical evidence showed that death was caused by a fractured skull, the result of a fall, there being no other marks of violence on the person, what would you have thought?"

"It all depends upon the additional facts that came to light."

"I will tell them to you. You were aware that I had quitted the hotel, because you called there?"

"Yes."

"Whom did you see?"

"Mr. David. He said that you were angry with Mrs. Capella, for no earthly reason that he could make out. He further informed me that she had followed you when you left the room, and had not returned, being presumably in her own apartment."

"Anything further?"

"Mr. Hume asked Miss Layton to go and see if Mrs. Capella had retired for the night. Miss Layton came back, looking rather scared, with the information that Mrs. Capella had dressed and gone out. After a little further talk we came to the conclusion that you were both together. Was that so?"

Brett had commenced his cross-examination with the intention of humorously proving to Winter that he (the detective) would suspect the wrong person of committing the imagined murder. Now he straightened himself, and continued in deadly earnest:

"When did you leave the hotel?"

"About 10:15."

"Had not Mrs. Capella returned?"

"Not a sign of her. Miss Layton was alarmed, both the men furious, Mr. Robert particularly so. I did not see any use in remaining there; though, in fact, I ought to obey orders and await you here, so here I am."

The barrister scribbled on a card: "Is Mrs. C. at home?" He rang for Smith, and said:

"Take a cab to Mr. Hume's hotel. Give him that card, and bring me the answer. If you and the cabman must have a drink together, kindly defer the function until after your return."

Smith took such jibes in good part. He knew full well that to attempt to argue with his master would produce a list of previous convictions.

Then Brett proceeded to amaze Winter in his turn, giving him a full, true, and complete history of events since his parting from Mrs. Capella in the corridor.

He had barely finished the recital when Smith returned with a note:

"Yes; she came in at 10:45, and has since retired for the night. She says that her head ached, and that she wanted to be alone, and went for a long walk. Seemed rather to resent our anxiety. Helen and I will be glad when we are all safely away from London. "D. H."

The barrister pondered over this communication for a long time.

"I fear," he said at last, "that I came away from Middle Street a few minutes too soon. To tell the truth, I was in an abject state of fear. Next time I meet Mr. Frazer the Third I will be ready for him."

"Is he really so like the others that he might be mistaken for one of them?"

"In a sense, yes. He has the same figure, general conformation, and features. But in other respects he is utterly different. Have you ever seen a great actor in the role of Mephistopheles?"

"I don't remember. My favorite villain was Barry Sullivan as Richard III."

Brett laughed hysterically.

"Let me speak more plainly. You have, no doubt, a vague picture in your mind of a certain gentleman of the highest descent who is popularly credited with the possession of horns, hoofs, and a barbed tail?"

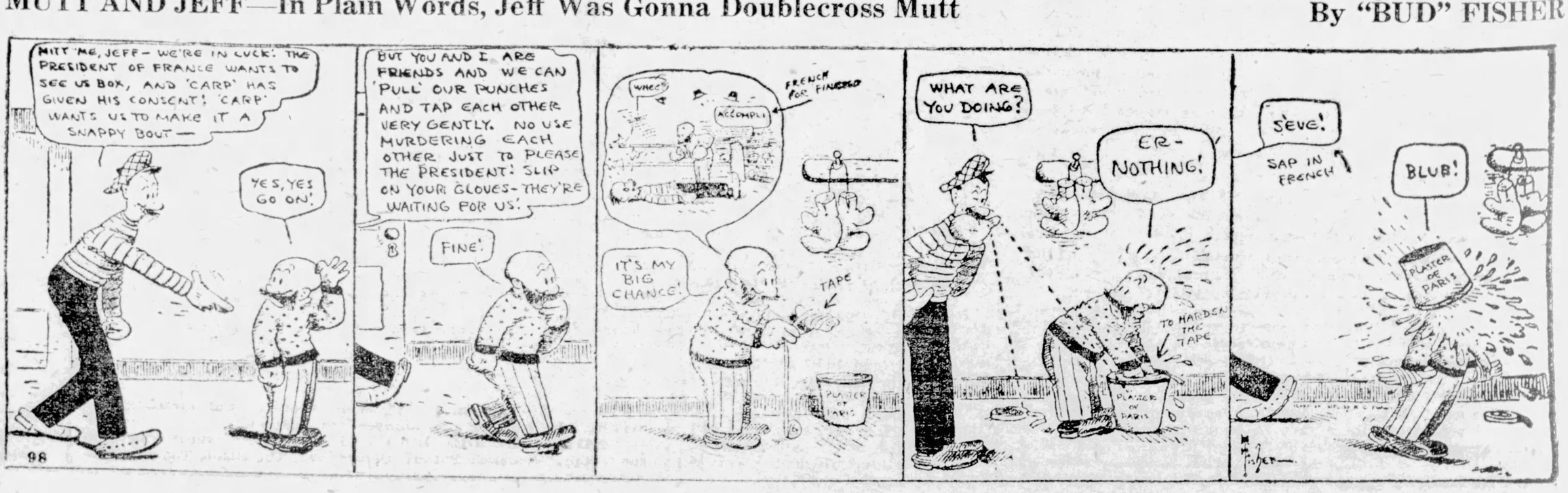
"I've heard of him."

"Very well. You will see someone very like him, minus the adornments aforesaid, when you set eyes on the principal occupant of 37 Middle Street.

To Be Continued

MUTT AND JEFF—In Plain Words, Jeff Was Gonna Doublecross Mutt

By "BUD" FISHER


MITT 'ME, JEFF - WE'RE IN LUCK! THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE WANTS TO SEE US BOX, AND 'CARP' HAS GIVEN HIS CONSENT! 'CARP' WANTS US TO MAKE IT A SNAPPY BOUT —
YES, YES GO ON!
BUT YOU AND I ARE FRIENDS AND WE CAN 'PULL' OUR PUNCHES AND TAP EACH OTHER VERY GENTLY. NO USE MURDERING EACH OTHER JUST TO PLEASE THE PRESIDENT! SLIP ON YOUR GLOVES - THEY'RE WAITING FOR US!
FINE!
WHEE!
ACCOMPLI
FRENCH FOR FINISHED
IT'S MY BIG CHANCE!
TAPE
PLASTER OF PARIS
WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
ER- NOTHING!
TO HARDEN THE TAPE
PLASTER OF PARIS
SEVE!
SAP IN FRENCH
BLUB!
PLASTER OF PARIS
98

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblican interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Alaskan Climate

Can you give me a description of the climate of Alaska in this department?—J. B. H., Breedville, Mich.

The climate of the entire coast, mountain and insular districts of Alaska, is dominated by the two influences of the mountain barrier and the Japanese "Black Current," which flows along it to California. The former shields the coast from the Arctic winds; the latter fills the air with warm vapors which the prevailing winds drive against the lofty mountain flank, condensing them into almost perpetual rain or fog. The annual rainfall is from 60 to 90 inches, and the days of rain in a year average from 190 to 285. August and September are the especially rainy months. The temperature is less extreme around Sitka than in the districts east of the Rocky mountains. It rarely exceeds zero or 80 degrees. North and west there is greater cold, snow and wind. Along the coast of Norton sound, where the mountainous coast and warm current flowing into Bering sea still exercise a tempering influence, the weather remains milder than in the interor, with winters less long and rigorous. But inside the mountains, where there is shelter, the moderating current and the vapors are all absent, semi-arctic conditions prevail. Near the Yukon it is much colder than at Sitka, and the farther north the more arctic the temperature.

Robert E. Lee

I would like to have published a short sketch of the life of Robert E. Lee.—C. A., Wellsburg, W. Va.

Robert Edward Lee was born Jan. 19, 1807, at Stratford, Va., and died Oct. 12, 1870. He was the son of Henry Lee ("Light-Horse Harry.") He was graduated with high standing from West Point in 1829. In the Mexican war he served as chief engineer on the staff of General Wool, and was distinguished in the advance on the capitol, especially at Chapultepec. From 1852 to 1855 he was commandant at West Point. In 1859 he was sent against John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, and he had reached the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1861. When his state seceded, Lee resigned from the U. S. army, April 20, accepted the command of the state forces, and in May was appointed a general in the confederate army. For a year he was conspicuously employed in Virginia and South Carolina. The wounding of General J. E. Johnston at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, called Lee to supreme command. He commanded in the Seven Days' battles, beat Pope at the second battle of Bull Run, and immediately began his first invasion of the north. His prestige was not impaired by the drawn battle of Antietam, and the army and its general gained new honors by the victories of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. His second invasion of the north resulted disastrously at Gettysburg. In the next year, 1864, he was pitted against Grant, whom he opposed stubbornly at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. The long siege of Petersburg and Richmond followed. Compelled to evacuate Richmond, April 2, 1865, he sought to effect a junction with Johnston, but was hemmed in by Grant's army and forced to surrender at Appomattox, April 9. Soon afterward he became president of Washington college in Lexington, Va., (now Washington and Lee university), and remained there until his death.

Paul Laurence Dunbar

I would greatly appreciate the publication of a brief biography of Paul Laurence Dunbar.—H. H., Russell, Pa.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, the noted poet and writer, was born on June 27, 1872, at Dayton, Ohio, and died on Feb. 9, 1906. He was a negro. In 1891 he was graduated from the high school at Dayton, and after that he devoted himself to literature and journalism. In 1898 he was placed on the staff of the librarian of congress. While in school Dunbar showed evidence of poetic ability. In 1893, his first volume of poetry, Oak and Ivy, was published, and two years later, Majors and Minors. By this time he had become well known as a writer and reader of verse.

Miscellaneous

J. A. Z., Grant, Mich.—Common law means different from statute law. A common law wife is one who is not legally married to a man.

B. W. O., Briggsdale, Colo.—The mothers' pension law is for those mothers who have children under age to support.

F. B. W., Mt. Vernon, Ill.—According to best information available to this department the names of Theodore Roosevelt's wives were Alice Lee and Edith Kermit Carow.

R. F. W., Mt. Vernon, Ill.—We cannot give you a sketch of the life of Mrs. Warren G. Harding.

D. R. F., Salem, Va.—In Canada the abbreviation Ltd. following the name of a company means that it is incorporated.

A New Graft

Chicago has unearthed a new type of building graft. The proprietor of a north side hotel told a legislative investigating committee that he had to pay the union business agent to persuade him to allow the union waiters to handle dishes manufactured by non-union men.

Absence of Disease Isn't Health; You Need Vitality, Energy

You may have no particular disease, and yet fall far short of enjoying real health. To be actually healthy you must be sturdy, alert, vigorous, a-sparkle with enthusiasm and the joy of living—fairly bubbling over with vitality and energy. Are you thus?

If you are well, yet listless and unambitious, it is because you lack some quality that would fill you with vim and drive, and nine times out of ten the sole cause of this lack is found to be disordered, weak blood.

Wholesome blood is the very fountain source of that energy which puts spring into your muscles, snap into your step and sparkle into your eyes. If you want all this, begin right now to enrich your blood stream.

You will find, as thousands of others have found in the last fifty years, that S.S.S. is an excellent remedy to do this for you, one that removes the poisonous impurities and helps build your blood into a rich, nourishing supply. S.S.S. is an herb compound, discovered by the Indians, and still made as they made it.

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American Legion News and Views

APPROXIMATELY 210,000 veterans of the World war will receive checks for dividends on their converted government insurance during 1921. Dividend checks will start going out from Washington about June 1.

Of this number about 74,000 will get dividends for two years while the remaining 136,000 will be paid for one year. The dividends which are based on the age of the policy holder and the kind of policy run from $1.04 a thousand on ordinary life to $7.50 on endowment policies maturing at the age of 62. The percentage on the premiums paid runs from about three to seven.

There are now approximately 290,000 veterans holding converted policies with a total of $952,000,000 insurance while about 400,000 are carrying three and one-half billions of term insurance.

"To these must be added a general remedy of taxation. The millions made out of the war must be taxed to pay for the war. Up to date they have paid nothing. They have added it in and passed it along to the public. These war profits must be surveyed and a tax levied which they will pay and not pass on, in an amount sufficient to pay for the war, including any adjusted compensation that may be granted to the men who were drafted at $30 per month."—Report of the National Farmers' Union.

After a warm debate, which started with most of the delegates opposing the soldiers' bonus, and concluded with a unanimous agreement in favor of a bonus to be paid from war profits, the Farmers' National Union, in session at Washington, on April 2, made the above declaration as the final and most forceful plank in a platform of cooperation between the farmers and the labor elements of the United States. The farmers' declaration is expected to have material influence with the congressmen and senators from the middle west, where the farmers' organizations are most influential.

The four barges, bringing by way of the canal from Verdun the bodies of nearly 1,000 American soldier dead, passed through Liege, Belgium, recently on the way to the United States. A Belgian military band played The Star Spangled Banner and buglers sounded "taps." Lieut. Gen. Pontus and the governor of the province headed a group of French and Belgian authorities and civilians, some of whom in addresses expressed the sympathy of their peoples for the fallen soldiers.

As the barges, which were still covered with flowers thrown upon them by the people along the canal, departed from Antwerp, Belgian cavalry formed an escort on the canal bank. Belgian civilians lined the banks of the waterway and uncovered as the barges passed.

When it comes to brevity Representative Mason of Illinois, has it on most of the members of congress. His adjusted compensation bill introduced on the opening day of congress takes just seven lines on one page. The fourfold bill, as it passed the house last session, filled 45 pages.

Mason's bill (H. R. 2186) provides: "That section 1406 of the War Revenue Act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919, be amended by adding the following words, after the word 'each,' in the last line: 'And be it further provided, That all persons serving in the military or naval forces of the United States, as herein described, shall be paid $500 in addition to all other amounts due them in pursuance of law.'"

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, speaking from the floor of the senate recently, charged that the administration of soldier relief agencies has "practically collapsed." Veterans needing care, he said, have been left to shift for themselves.

Hastily drawn laws, in Walsh's opinion, have been subjected to so many different interpretations and constructions that the various boards and bureaus created for the care of soldiers, hindered by duplication and wasted effort, have been unable properly to function. He proposed sweeping changes.

WOMEN TO GET SAME WAGES AS MEN, IS COURT RULING

Women who perform men's work are entitled to the same wages as men, under the ruling of the Kansas court of industrial relations in an order issued in the case of the Wolff Packing Co. of Topeka. A reduction ranging from 10 per cent to 15 per cent in wages was ordered, and the basic eight-hour day established for the packing industry in Kansas.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

MAYTIME! What expectations you bring to these four happy maidens. It is difficult to guess which will have the best time. M 21 knows the thrill of an early morning ride. We know from the perfect fit of her habit that she will keep her elbows in and her back straight so that her prancing steed will truly prance with pride in his rider's appearance.

Gray and mixed colors are best for these suits the authorities declare. Do not think for a minute that one must have a horse just because she has a habit. It is quite the thing to wear for hiking through the woods, specially if you are hunting your way over a blazed trail and find fallen trees in your path.

May mornings are still cool so M 21 chooses worsted for her habit. Sometimes, too, she steals a ride in the moonlight for then the apple blossoms smell twice as sweet.

No. 9379 could pass for a real grown-up if it were not for those knees. Her middy tie, the braid on the collar and the socks must match, for she is a fastidious miss and full of "pretend" because we know that a real tennis player never wears high shoes with heels on the court. More than likely she will be running and skipping after an imaginary ball. Dewy grass has no terrors for her, for colds are not on good terms with wet feet if they be clad in wool.

Quite different is No. 9987 who takes tennis seriously even to the tight band pinned round her hair. There is no belt to pull out of place when the game gets exciting and every line of her blouse is free to follow the supple movements of her body during the strenuous set. What partner has a chance to keep his eye on the ball when such a dazzling diagonal plaid is worn? There's method in that.

Sweaters made on the same lines would be stunning with the fluttering white collar and underblouse of cool white silk.

The only reason 9984 is not garbed in sport clothes is because she fell heir to that Eton suit. Nothing can tempt her to lay it aside. We surmise that the skirt and blouse are of soft white flannel and the jacket of dark blue serge, or possibly the dress is white Crepe de Chine with black velvet coat, but of one thing we are certain and that is that the sash's stripes are yellow, green, blue and red. Just one wave of the magic wan and 9984's hat becomes a tambourine and those slippered feet do a few Spanish dances.

Many costumes are designed from the Spanish period now and in Fifth Ave. shop windows are draped heavily embroidered silk shawls with deep kotted fringe, which are sold for evening wraps. Carved tortoise shell combs are fashionable also, and black lace Mantillas are used very effectively on gowns. Very popular indeed is a style which can be adapted to formal gowns and sport wear with equal grace.

No. 9987—Ladies' Blouse—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅝ yards 32 or 36-inch material with ⅝ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 9523—Ladies' Two, Three or Four-Piece Circular Skirt—Sizes 26 to 36 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires for two-piece skirt 2⅜ yards 44-inch material.

No. M-21—Ladies' and Misses' Riding Coat—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36 to 42 bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yards 44 or 3¾ yards 36-inch material.

No. M-22—Ladies' and Misses Riding Breeches—Cut in sizes 16 years, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 28 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch or 2 yards 44-inch material.

No. 9379—Girls' Middy Dress—Cut in sizes 4 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 3¼ yards 36-inch material.

No. 9984—Ladies' and Misses' Eton Suit—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards 36 or 44-inch material for skirt, 1⅜ yards 36 or 1¼ yards 44-inch material for Eton, and 3 yards sash ribbon.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

OUR PEACE PAGE

TICK—TICK—TICK

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

EVERYTHING went well for a while with Watch after he left the factory. His forces were all gathered together from the best materials and he was wound up with enthusiasm.

The public noticed him in the jeweler's shop and first thing he knew somebody bought him. After that, his existence was very interesting. Every time he stuck his face out of his master's pocket he saw things, heard things and instinctively felt a growing importance. "What a fine watch am I" was his slogan. Even old Father Time smiled with faint recognition.

Little Watch had become a necessity and a satisfaction to his master, so that he often gave Watch a friendly pat of approval. Nothing is as gratifying after a good effort as approval. It made his faithful heart fairly sing with its tick-tick-tick. "I'll do my best, I'll do my best forever," it sang.

Now Main Spring suddenly began to sense these things. "Why I am the whole thing," he said to himself, "all this approval should go to me. What good would all the wheels and jewels be if it were not for me?" Such thoughts will crop out and all the smaller parts began to resent this attitude of Main Spring's.

"Suppose I refuse to wind," threatened Stem, "I guess I control this watch."

"I just won't go around," echoed a wheel, "they will soon find out."

Not to be outdone, all the jewels agreed with each other that they might be small but that they were the ones who lent the distinction, until altogether it was a continual grumble, for Vanity had found a good agent in Main Spring and close on her heels followed Jealousy and Dissatisfaction. Watch's face took on a worried look—his hands lagged behind. Frowns greeted him when he was consulted and deadly Gossip had her fling. "Something is the matter with that watch," she said.

When his good master shook him it was the last straw, so Watch rebelled. He stopped. Such a hue and cry as arose—but it was too late!

Back to the factory he went with Main Spring wailing all the way for his self-imposed power seemed to have failed him. On the jeweler's board, Watch was hung beside many others—some who were glad to try again—some who did not care and never would run—but he was sad and hung his head in humiliation for he had loved his master. "Work" whom he had chosen to serve, he had disappointed, even though he had been well pleased with him, and it was an effort for Watch to begin all over again with his business of keeping time, for when "Work" becomes a hard task-master, the joy of service is all taken away.

And so it is with organizations the world over, whether huge corporations or small households; when one person begins to think that he is the whole thing and that no one else counts, Resentment will bring on calamity.

Co-operation is what we are all striving for today. The get-together movement, so that the wheels can go round with less friction. Instead of "Keep the other man down" it will be "Help boost the rest," and incidentally in so doing he who helps others will keep the watch going for himself.

An Unusual Hobby.

Reading your article on Hobbies prompted me to tell you mine, until my eyes failed, and I believe it to have been mine exclusively. It was simply picking up lost handkerchiefs. Here is my record which I challenge anyone to equal: In the year 1907 I found 313 handkerchiefs; 1908, 341; 1909, 280; 1910, 469; 1911, 310; 1912, 264; 1913, 265. Total, 2,242. Yearly average, 320. Biggest day, 11; biggest month, 74; biggest year, 469. I think that I have established a record.—Willard Baker.

Mixing With Martha

COCOANUT DROPS

One and one-half cups white sugar, one-half cup cocoanut milk, two tablespoons butter, three-fourths cup grated cocoanut, one teaspoon vanilla, a few whole butternut meats. Put sugar, butter and cocoanut milk over slow fire and stir only until sugar is dissolved. Boil rapidly until it spins a thread. Add the cocoanut and boil ten minutes longer, stirring frequently now to keep from sticking. Remove from fire and beat until creamy. Flavor and drop small pieces on wax paper, press a nut meat on half of the pieces, leaving the rest without for variety. Butternuts with the cocoanut are especially fine. A prepared cocoanut freshly grated and canned with the milk is much less trouble and just as good.

Spiced Pudding.

One cup molasses, one cup lukewarm water, one egg, three cups flour, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves. Steam one hour. Serve with the following sauce: One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, yolk of one egg, one teaspoonful flour, one cup sweet milk, one cup boiling water: boil three minutes, stirring constantly. Beat white of egg and stir in when cold; flavor with vanilla. Have pudding warm and sauce cold.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Though losses and crosses
Be lessons right severe,
There's wit there ye'll get there
Ye'll find nae other where.
—Robert Burns.

WHERE IS THE RECIPE?

Moonwinks, it's all your fault! 'Tis too! For had you not written that letter about apple sauce cake, things would not have happened as they did. The "Minks" (commonly called) and I would not have acted like we had been taking extension lessons from a first-class insane asylum, and Aunt Lize—Well, wait a minute. I had better tell things with some regard to sequence. You see it happened like this: I was helping clean house when I ran across an old Blade that had your letter in it, where you had promised to send Aunt Martha your recipe. Now you know, eating apple sauce cake is one of my favorite indoor sports. So I went scrambling up to the attic to see if Aunt Martha had kept her promise and published it, and I looked and looked 'til my eyes 'most began to water too, along with my mouth, but I didn't find it. Last Sunday (I was week-ending at my Aunt Jane's, who lives in the country, you know), the Minks and I were getting back from Sunday school. Minks is not her name, of course, but she is just my age and we are chums, and we have been "both the same size" ever since I can remember. As I was saying, we had raced each other across the south meadow and up the Maple Lane, so we reached home rather breathless. We stopped on the porch to cool off and drink some lemonade, as it was some little time till dinner would be served. It was then I happened to mention your recipe. She hadn't noticed it, but she suggested we run up to the attic and have a look round. We did but we found nothing. Before we went down we decided to go out in the little attic over the kitchen to get some walnuts for a fruit salad. We should have known the ceiling could not be expected to stand our combined weight as it did when we were kids. Besides, we were old enough to know better. Our presence was soon discovered by Aunt Lize (the cook). I suppose if we live to be old and gray headed, after she is dead and gone, she will still call us "young 'ins." "Now you 'young 'ins' come down out ob dar, this minit, before—" and we did! We descended at once, though not by the stairs. We crashed through, bringing a whole shower of walnuts, hickory nuts, chestnuts and popcorn, not to mention two paper bags of feathers and a 10-gallon jug of molasses. The molasses jugs were really superfluous, they smashed the churn—but I am talking ahead. Minks swooped down upon the stove among the cooking things, but I landed right on the cabinet where Aunt Lize was rolling out pie dough or something. Aunt Lize whooped and reared back on her dignity—her foot slipped in the buttermilk and molasses and she collapsed like the cabinet, with the water bucket over her head. Well, we were pretty things mixed up among all that molasses, flour, buttermilk, pots, pans, dishes and glass, while the air was fairly working with feathers and popcorn, just like a snow storm, and Aunt Lize and Minks were screaming at one another like maniacs. Oh, it was awful! I hit my head on a hot skillet that made me see all sorts of beautiful stars, but I didn't get to enjoy them, for things were happening. I had about a dozen pieces of fried ham down my neck and a big "gob" of rice in my ear. A lovely sensation, if you ever experienced it! The hot rice was my cousin's fault. Honest, it was a sight how that girl did kick things about. 'Twas a wonder she didn't kick the stove down and burn up the whole place. "Well," I said, after the excitement had somewhat subsided and we were seated out on the porch swathed in bandages and the whole house was as smelly as a downtown hospital (in fact, my cousin was all bandage except one eye and the snip end of her nose), "Well, we came out all right, didn't we?" "I'll say we did," said she sarcastically from somewhere under her bandage. So please, Moonwinks, the next time you come, please tell us your recipe right out loud in the M. G. R. column so we will see it. This is my first visit to the M. G. R., though I have appeared a time or two before in the Boy and Girl corner. 'Member? If Aunt Martha lets me appear I will promise not to come again till the next time. 'Nuff said? This is all the devilment I can think of at present, except Aunt Lize says she never is going to get all the feather and molasses out of her wool and Aunt Jane says, "It's most like starting in housekeeping again as far as dishes are concerned." Well, you all can think it over. I am going to bed.

KING PHILIP OF SPAIN.

A WHOLE HIVE OF INTEREST.

Have you room for me for just a few minutes? I enjoy reading the Peace Page and the Household and Children's Page so much, and with your permission would like to say a few words. Lonely Heart of Kansas, Violet of Virginia offers you some excellent advice, and I feel sure that if you will follow her advice you will not regret it. In regard to your marrying a man that you do not love, but do admire, honor and respect, I would say that if he were a kind, true, lovable, honorable, Christian gentleman, who truly loved you and whose tastes, likes and dislikes were similar to yours, that you would be safe in accepting his offer of marriage, and I believe that ultimately you would find a tender love in your heart for him. Honey Girl of Virginia, I certainly agree with you in regard to prohibition. Honey is a food, and one of the purest of foods, so also are grains used for food, but intoxicating liquor is not a food in any sense. It may be, and sometimes is used as a stimulant of medicine, but not as a food. According to man's standards and laws it might be made lawful to sell intoxicating liquors, but it is not lawful according to God's law. I, too, keep bees and find pleasure as well as profit in them, and frequently take premiums on honey when exhibited. Would be pleased to hear from you. Will send a little poem which I clipped from a paper the other day, and which I think is very beautiful; title and author unknown.

Oh, let me lay my head tonight upon
your breast,
And close my eyes against the light.
I fain would rest;
I'm weary, and the world looks sad;
this worldly strife
Turns me to you; and oh, I'm glad to
be your wife!
Though friends may fail or turn
aside, yet I have you
And in your love I may abide, for
you are true,
My only solace in each grief and in
despair,
Your tenderness is my relief; it
soothes each care.
If joy of life could alienate this poor
weak heart
From yours, then may no pleasure
great enough to part
Our sympathies fall to my lot. I'd
e're remain
Bereft of friends, though true or
not, just to retain
Your true regard, your presence
bright, thru' care and strife;
And, oh! I thank my God tonight
that I am your wife!
—F. C. of Missouri.

Our Correspondents

Another Blade reader who has a word to say to Violet of Virginia personally is Will S. Gill, R. D. 1, Box 115, Petersburg, Ill. S'pose it's a scolding you are going to have, Violet—ooh! aren't you frightened?

In the nicest of letters, M. A. G., of Chautauqua sent the address of the publisher of Receipt Book and Household Physician which was requested by a reader some time ago. It is published by the F. B. Dickinson, Detroit, Mich. Then this dear M. A. G. of ours sent us some poems we wanted and some articles, written long, long ago, on dress which she thought we might enjoy. Isn't it nice that so many of our friends are willing to share so much of their thought and treasure of verse with us?

Although he is a member of the "Shut In Society," he says, is past eighty and has had paralysis for thirteen years, Capt. J. H. Johnson of Beaver Falls, Pa., still takes a vivid interest in The Blade of which he has been a constant reader for 52 years. He sent us the poem, The Inquiry, which he admires very greatly and which had been requested and asks for a poem relating to the Civil War which has lines something like this, "Oh! who will tell of these, When the boys in blue are gone?" He started out in the Civil War as a private and was discharged in 1865 as the ranking captain in command of his regiment. It is always such a pleasure to hear from these long-time, loyal friends.

Mrs. John O. Carter of McCutcheonville, O., remembered that in a number of The Blade that she missed while out of town, that there were directions for making "linoleum" out of worn out rugs. If any of The Blade family remembers how it is done, will they pass the word on to Mrs. Carter? One more kindness added to those you are forever doing!

The POETS' CORNER

How He Saved St. Michael's

By M. A. P. Stansbury.

So you beg for a story, my darling,
my brown-eyed Leopold,
And you, Alice, with face like morning and curling locks of gold.
Then come if you will, and listen—
stand close beside my knee—
To a tale of the southern city, proud Charleston by the sea.

It was long ago, my children, ere ever the signal gun
That blazed above Fort Sumter had awakened the north as one;
Long ere the wondrous pillar of battle, cloud and fire,
Had marked where the unchained millions marched on to their hearts' desire.

On the roofs and the glittering turrets, that night as the sun went down,
The mellow glow of the twilight shown like a jewel'd crown;
And, bathed in the living glory, as the people lifted their eyes,
They saw the pride of the city, the spire of St. Michael's rise.

The gently gathering shadows shut out the waning light;
The children prayed at their bedsides, as you will pray tonight;
The noise of buyer and seller from the busy mart was gone;
And in dreams of a peaceful morrow the city slumber'd on.

But another light than sunrise aroused the sleeping street;
For a cry was heard at midnight, and the rush of trampling feet;
Men stared in each other's faces through mingled fire and smoke,
While the frantic bells went clashing, clamorous stroke on stroke.

By the glare of the blazing rooftree the houseless mother fled,
With the babe she press'd to her bosom shrieking in nameless dread,
While the fire-king's wild battaljons scaled wall and capstone high,
And planted their flaring banners against an inky sky.

From the death that raged behind them, and the crash of ruin loud,
To the great square of the city were driven the surging crowd;
Where yet, firm in all the tumult, unscathed by the fiery flood,
With its heavenward-pointing finger the church of St. Michael stood.

And e'en as they gazed upon it there rose a sudden wail—
A cry of horror, blended with the roaring of the gale,
On whose scorching wings updriven ,a single flaming brand
Aloft on the towering steeple clung like a bloody hand.

"Will it fade?" The whisper trembled from a thousand whitening lips;
Far out on the lurid harbor they watch'd it from the ships—
A baleful gleam that brighter and ever brighter shown,
Like a flickering, trembling will-o'-wisp to a steady beacon grown.

"Uncounted gold shall be given to the man whose brave right hand
For the love of the peril'd city, plucks down yon burning brand!"
So cried the mayor of Charleston, that all the people heard;
But they look'd each one at his fellow; and no man spoke a word.

Who is it leans from the belfry, with face upturn'd to the sky,
Clings to a column, and measures the dizzy spire with his eye?
Will he dare it, the hero undaunted, that terrible, sickening height?
Or will the hot blood of his courage freeze in his veins at the sight?

But see! he has stepp'd on the railing; he climbs with his feet and his hands;
And firm on a narrow projection, with the belfry beneath him, he stands;
Now once, and once only, they cheer him — a single tempestuous breath—
And there falls on the multitude gazing a hush like the stillness of death.

Slow, steadily mounting, unheeding aught save the goal of the fire,
Still higher and higher an atom, he moves on the face of the spire.
He stops! Will he fall? Lo, for answer, a gleam like a meteor's track,
And, hurl'd on the stones of the pavement, the red brand lies shatter'd and black.

Once more the shouts of the people have rent the quivering air;
At the church door mayor and council wait with their feet on the stair;
And the eager throng behind them press for a touch of his hand—
The unknown hero, whose daring could compass a deed so grand.

But why does a sudden tremor seize on them while they gaze?
And what meaneth that stifled murmur of wonder and amaze?
He stood in the gate of the temple he had perill'd his life to save;
And the face of the hero undaunted was the sable face of a slave.

With folded arms he was speaking, in tones that were clear, not loud,
And his eyes, ablaze in their sockets, burnt into the eyes of the crowd;
"You may keep your gold; I scorn it! —but answer me, ye who can,
If the deed I have done before you be not the deed of a man!"

He stepp'd but a short space backward; and from all the women and men
There were only sobs for answer; and the mayor call'd for a pen.
And the great seal of the city, that he might read who ran;
And the slave who saved St. Michael's went out from its door, a man.

A Leap for Life

By Walter Colton.

Old Ironsides at anchor lay,
In the harbor of Mahan;
A dead calm rested on the bay—
The waves to sleep had gone;
When little Hal, the captain's son,
In sport up shroud the rigging ran,
And on the main truck stood!

A shudder shot through every vein,
All eyes were turned on high!
There stood the boy, with dizzy brain,
Between the sea and sky;
No hold had he, above, below;
Alone he stood in air;
To that far height none dared to go,
No aid could reach him there.

We gazed, but not a man could speak!
With horror all aghast;
In groups, with pallid brow and cheek
We watch'd the quivering mass.
The asmosphere grew thick and hot,
And of a lurid hue—
As riveted unto the spot,
Stood officers and crew.

The father came on deck; he gasped,
"O, God! Thy will be done!"
Then suddenly a rifle grasped,
And aimed it at his son.
"Jump, far out, boy, into the wave!
Jump, or I fire," he said.
"That only chance your life can save;
Jump, jump!" The boy obeyed.

He sunk — he rose — he lived — he moved—
And for the ship struck out;
On board we hailed the lad beloved,
With many a manly shout.
His father drew, in silent joy,
Those wet arms round his neck,
And folded to his heart his boy,
Then fainted on the deck.

Pictures of Memory

By Alice Carey.

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth the best of all.

Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets golden,
That sprinkle the vale below.

Not for the milk-white lilies
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,

And stealing their golden edge.
Not for the vines on the upland,
Where the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks nor the pale sweet cowslips,
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother,
With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that dim old forest
He lieth in peace asleep.

Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there, the beautiful summers,
The summers of long ago.

But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And, one of the Autumn eves,
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face.

And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.

Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

POEMS WANTED.

Readers have requested the following poems for publication on the Peace Page: Skid's Election, The Four Seasons, Old Ace, The Orthodox Team, Waiting for Father, beginning "I shall wait no more for father." Poems containing these lines also are requested:

Believe me of all those endearing young charms.

Is it anybody's business if a gentleman should choose,

To wait upon a lady, if the lady don't refuse?

The seclusion of women in Korea is carried to the utmost limit. They are even exhorted to talk as little as may be to their own husbands.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

The Bible Kind of Socialism

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 15 Is, "Working With Others" — I. Cor. 12:14-27.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

BECAUSE of the company it has often kept, the word socialism is in rather bad repute. As a word, it is really a good one, for it gathers up the idea of a working together of all people for the common welfare. It stands for fellowship and brotherhood and service. The idea back of it, which is the important thing, is a Bible teaching, one important phase of which constitutes the present Sunday school lesson.

William T. Ellis

There is nothing in Holy Writ to support the class-conscious hate-filled, destructive conception of a new social system which is widely prevalent in the world today. Communism, or Bolshevism, squarely and definitely parts company with the Bible and the leadership of Jesus. But there is an abundance of teaching in Scriptures for the creation of a new and nobler and fairer and more fraternal order of human life.

This lesson is based on one of these, a fragment from the great document which the Apostle Paul wrote to the Christians in Corinth. That ancient city is itself a ruin, as I saw a couple of years ago, but the principles of Paul are today more powerful and prevalent than ever before. Let me quote:

Paul's Pungent Parable.

"For the body is not one member, but many. If the foot shall say, 'Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body;' it is not therefore not of the body. And if the ear shall say, 'Because I am not the eye, I am not of the body;' it is not therefore not of the body. If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where were the smelling? But now hath God set the members each one of them in the body, even as it pleased Him. And if they were all one member, where were the body? But now they are many members, but one body. And the eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee; or again the head to the feet, I have no need of you. Nay, much rather, those members of the body which seem to be more feeble are necessary; and those parts of the body, which we think to be less honorable, upon these we bestow more abundant honor; and our uncomely parts have more abundant comeliness; whereas our comely parts have no need; but God tempered the body together, giving more abundant honor to that part which lacked; that there should be no schism in the body; but that the members should have the same care one for another. And whether one member suffereth, all the members suffer with it; or one member is honored, all the members rejoice with it."

A Recipe for Restoration.

Was ever the great idea better put? Our day's problems—international, economic, industrial, religious, political—are largely a matter of human beings knowing how to work well together. If governments and groups and individuals could subscribe honestly to Paul's parable of the body and its members, most of the present difficulties of the world would vanish. Restoration and reparation wait upon co-operation.

Trouble has come from the stupid notion of various parts of the body of human society that each is the head, and that the rest of the body is wholly subordinate to it. Of course this idea is absurd; but then most of our sins and blunders are really foolish. A trunkless head is as futile as a headless trunk. The interdependence of mankind, as humanity is now slowly learning, is a truth that really takes precedence of the independence of any part of mankind. Every day's issue of the paper is eloquent with illustrations of the Word: No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."

Mischief has been made by the lodging of the same idea in the heads of individuals—and there is usually room to spare in any head where this conception abides. Some persons think that they have a sort of "divine right" to headship. Preeminence is theirs, they believe, by the wisdom of the Omniscient. They openly avow, or secretly believe, that God means them to be privileged and powerful; and that they have no obligation to the great body of their fellows.

These are the irritating men and women who are inflaming the sore places in society and roughening the points of human contact. They simply are unaware of the divine law that all of us are meant to be workers together, one with another; and that the only dishonor attaches not to place or position, but to failure to be a worker.

The Mistake of "Main Street."

Anybody can be a success in a dream world. To shut one's self up within one's self, having little or no real contact with other persons, is the easy way of living an ideal life—in our imaginations. There are countless persons, who believe themselves superior souls, who thus evade the actual tests of life. Most suicides and other failures are of this morbid, self-centered, introspective group; who have been accustomed to call their isolation by all other names than its real one, which is cowardice.

Let us not dodge the clear truth here. God has put us all in a world of men and women. He has decreed that it is not good for one to be alone. Life has been so organized by Him that we are dependent upon human relationships. He has made us, in the Bible phrase, "Members one of another." To carry out the fundamental program of God for the race we simply must learn to work together.

Moreover, fellowship with folks is one of the rewards of existence. It is a happiness, as well as a duty, to work with other men and women; and to learn how to be a good fellow-laborer in the great service of mankind.

Half-baked young persons usually think themselves of a different stuff from others; and quite better than the common run of men and women. These notions are merely "growing pains," usually cured by time; although the malady persists throughout life with some unfortunates. A recent popular novel, Main Street, an unpleasant book, tries to make a heroine out of one of these "peculiar" and "superior" young women, although to the end she cuts a sorry figure. There is more of Greenwich Village than of the average small town in the portrayal of a life that is singularly unreal, without any noble characters or qualities. One rather pities an author who has no conception of the beautiful traits of neighborliness and friendliness and quiet service and heroism and godliness which characterize the majority of the people of every normal community. The world is being made over, not by hysterical and pharisaical "heroines," so absorbed in a "career" of uplift that they have not strength of character to be ordinary good neighbors; but by that countless company of men and women who have adjusted themselves to the inevitable task of working with other people in cheerfulness, helpfulness and good will.

Everybody's Masterpiece.

To work well with others requires two convictions; first, a conviction of one's own personality and duty; and, second, an equal conviction of the personality and rights of our fellow workers.

The person who is his own best self is likeliest to have respect for the individuality of every other person with whom his life is linked. Nobody can work well who is not conscious of his own dignity and worth and usefulness. "Worms of the dust" were never meant to be the associates of God-endowed men and women. Neither can one be a true workfellow who despises his associates, or denies them their inherent rights as children of a common Father.

The slave and the tyrant are both economic failures.

Nobody ever does a completed work. Each person but contributes his part to a whole in which his fellow workers—often those who have gone before, and equipped him—are laborers with him. At the loom of life each of us but weaves a section of a pattern, the threads and the machinery and the skill having come from other workers, and the whole pattern having come from God. Our care it should be to make sure that we do not mar the design and nullify the work of these associates.

A privilege and a pride it should be to know ourselves workers together with God and with our fellow laborers, having a share in the common task of life. That is the real socialism of co-operation and of fellowship, the Bible program for the normal human being.

Short and Sweet

Mary May of Iowa says "howdy" to us. She feels that she is a real cousin because her father came from Ohio, The Blade's home. She wants all you girls and boys who grow on the Buckeye tree to "drop in" and tell her all about our state. Lavant Owen, Johnny Funnyman, Prairie Rose, Bachelor Billy, and some of the other favorites have been too long absent to suit this new friend of ours. But she is going to stay right with us until she is an old friend.

No wonder many people seek a rest in the North Carolina mountains. We came to that conclusion after reading T. D. Brotherton's letter. He told us about the beautiful small towns that surround him and of the invigorating air of Asheville. If his letter could have been shared in full with you, you, too, would be wanting to hear more of his hill country. To substantiate his claim to timidity he asked that you write first to T. D. Brotherton, Heaton, N. C. But make him do his share—he's capable!

The reason that T. D. Brotherton likes us is because he finds us so reliable and helpful. And the reason we are helpful is because people like T. D., like us and that helps us—a sort of wheel within wheel sort of business. He lives among the beautiful hills of North Carolina—at Heaton, to be exact. You might as well know his address first as last, because he wants you to write to him. From his description his must be a wonderful part of the country and healthful as well. Everyone knows about Asheville as a health resort, and that isn't far from his home. Perhaps he will repeat himself when he writes to you—all that he had to say would bear repeating.

Golden Starlight said that she knew that Aunt Martha wouldn't keep her outside waiting and who would have the heart to exclude starlight, anyway? But even starlight and sunlight and moonbeams seem to take up room in this column and when they shine so awfully late, what is Aunt Martha to do but tuck them in, somehow, even if it isn't as nice as it would be to know everything about them. Starlight agrees with Bachelor Billy—listen to that, Billy!—about the intermediate class being the sane and sensible class. She has solved the mystery of the long silence of Lavant Owen and Prairie Rose—they are each other's ideal. Starlight beams approval upon the policies of President Harding. She would like to know which you think was the greatest, Washington, Lincoln or Roosevelt—the last is her ideal of greatness. Starlight wasted some sympathy upon Aunt Martha because she has to read all your letters, when what she should have done was to envy Aunt Martha that privilege. They are such dear letters and they all deserve the light of publication. She thinks Aunt Martha is pretty—bless her!

"Hello, cousins!" chanted our Topsy, whom we always are glad to see, even if she is impish—perhaps because she is. Underneath her Topsy-ish name is the sweetest, kindest heart which thanks you for so generously remembering her little crippled friend with cards and letters. She says that she enjoyed the wonderful outpouring of your friendliness almost as much as the friend to whom the letters were addressed. She whispered a secret, too, but you must never, never tell. She says that Miss Humpty Dumpty you all liked so much, is one of the best "pen friends" she has.

If The Nightingale had printed her unusually interesting letter it couldn't have been clearer. Her writing is as beautiful as her sentiments. If she had given her real name, Aunt Martha would have whispered it to you just so you might see for yourself. Woodland Sprite expressed her sentiments about a college education, she says, because only an education prepares one to serve humanity and God fully and completely. Arthur McIntosh's beautiful description of the Grand Canyon, which trilled us all, was enjoyed by The Nightingale, too, for she loves all of God's works. She wished that she were artist enough to perpetuate on canvas some of the beautiful scenes near her home in East Tennessee. She thinks that instead of discussing some certain subject that it would be nice for each cousin just to write about what interests them most.

BOYS AND GIRLS

I think the pale blue clouds of May
Drop down and turn to flowers.
—Thomas B. Aldridge.

Hill-Billikan "Starts Something."

If I may slip in I would like a seat between Bachelor Billy and Farmer Gal—sort of an armistice, see, for I am afraid that they will come to blows yet. I admire Bachelor Billy, although I don't agree with all he says, but I believe that he is a very sensible young man. (Quarter please). I can do all kinds of outdoor work. Why, last week, I helped build a fence. I didn't dig the post holes, but set posts and drove staples and didn't pound my thumb either. And say, I drive both the machine and truck and do most of the minor repairing. Oh, yes, Bachelor Billy, I am just as apt in the house, too, for I can bake anything from a big Irish potato to an angel food cake. We girls were taught to do whatever was to be done, and I fully believe that if all girls were just as well versed in the art of housekeeping as they are in the modern nonsensical things, there would be fewer divorces and more happy homes. I suppose I have started something, but just here, while it is starting, I am going to make another statement. I believe that every girl should have a practical business education. Oh! No! not a business college education. Too many have that now. But say, can you write a check correctly, or a good business letter? Have you any knowledge of banking and tax-paying? These are things that every girl should know. Matilda Ann, I do not believe in a discussion of Bible subjects. You, yourself, misquoted a Bible verse in your letter. Please look up First Timothy, 6-10 and correct yourself. I am a great admirer of Sandles in Rural Welfare, but he and I orginated from the same county in western Ohio, so maybe that's the reason. My home is in the beautiful hills of eastern Ohio. No one can sing America rightly until they have seen the hills—"I love thy rocks and rills Thy woods and templed hills." This weather makes me feel like a little verse, which I will quote and leave with love for Aunt Martha and the cousins. "I wish I were a little rock, Away upon the hill, A-doin' nothin' all day long, But just a sittin' still, I wouldn't eat. I wouldn't sleep. I wouldn't even wash; I'd just sit there a thousand years, And rest myself b'gosh!"—Buckeye Hillikan.

Violet Lifts Her Head.

Auntie Martha, I have been an interested reader of the many delightful letters in the Blade and would like to be admitted to the happy circle. Won't you please put in an extra sheet for the boys and girls? That's asking lots, but look at the many more letters we could read. Oh, yes, and a Blade pin would surely be lovely! Arthur McIntosh certainly can write an interesting letter. I would love to travel and see the wonders of darling old U. S. A. Golden Girl and Woodland Sprite, your letters were interesting. Anyone who could write as good letters as you W. S., couldn't be lonely as you described yourself. Those West Virginians have so many pine trees to slip under and the rest of us have to sit under a maple to read the Blade letters. It doesn't matter what we are sitting under so long as we have them to read. Would like to take my camera and take some snapshots of Virginia's Blue Ridge mountains, but I guess I'll have to be satisfied with the hayfields of Indiana. Lonely Heart, don't let one incident cloud your whole life. You are young yet and may fall in love again if you should meet the right sort. Well, Aunt Martha, if I land in the waste basket, greet the cousins for me.—Hoosier Violet.

Welcome to Badger.

Won't you please ask some of those West Virginians to step aside and make room for a Badger once? It's raining today and if you don't let me in I'll get wet. Why don't we see more letters from Wisconsin? Wake up Badger and get busy! I am a reader of the Peace Page and enjoy it very much. I agree with those who want more room for the letters. Now I want to say something about baseball. It may be all right to play baseball on week days but when it comes to drawing a crowd to watch a baseball game on Sunday, keeping them away from church too, I think it is a sin. Also does it look well for boys to play baseball on the Sabbath day and shout so loud in their playing that the people in church have to close the doors and windows so they can hear the sermon? God said, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Is there anything holy in baseball or any other kind of ball on Sunday? My hobbies are reading and music and I also am a lover of nature. I should like very much to correspond with girls from other states, especially the states of Colorado, Oregon, California and Florida. I am almost sure that I can answer all of the letters I can get. I have always wanted to correspond with girls from other states and have written several times to those who requested cards and letters but only received one answer. Now I shall describe myself and then stay home again as I know there are others waiting for admittance. I am five feet, six and one-half inches tall, weigh one hundred, seventeen and one-half pounds, have light hair, blue-gray eyes and will be 16 years old the last day of April this year. Have I a twin? Oh, yes, as I want letters I will leave my name and address. Ruth Berger, Baileys Harbor, Wisconsin. R. D. 1, Box 17. With love to Aunt Martha and cousins, I am A BADGER.

Guess Who!

After reading Luella Irene's letter, I must ask you to let me in once more as I feel that I can no longer endure silence. Irene says that her ideal must be a man who wants to rise higher in standards of living. My dear Luella Irene, aren't you wise to the fact that every real American has that desire? His thoughts always turn to higher ground, no matter what may stop him on his way to honor and fame. As to his being a lover of music, I believe that you may find him in W. Va., as all West Virginia boys are lovers of music and here where I live, the banjo twangs up-to-date music. I play such music as Old Swift, Arkansas Traveler, Big John Hardy, Turkey in the Straw and a few other "up-to-date" songs on my banjo. A young chap "blew" in here last summer from Old Virginny and sang Old Kentucky Home and the whole town nearly went crazy and they all can play and sing it now. I'll tell you what I will do, Luella Irene, if you will send me the song, Beautiful Ohio, I'll send you one that will gladden your little heart. Will you do a wounded soldier this favor? Best wishes to Aunt Martha and all. —Ex-private Fred Sleath, Mattie, W. Va.

CARDS AND LETTERS

Perhaps you would enjoy correspondence with these boys and girls: Charles Coleman, Rochester Thompson and Ben T. Culp, all of Coahoma, Miss.; L. J. Woods and Augustus Wells of Lucy, Tenn.; Wm. Threldkield, Bickford, Tenn.; Robert Harris and Mabel Patterson, both of R. 2, Box 285, Memphis, Tenn.; Carrie Lee Shackleford, Kodak, Tenn.; Gertrude Cate, Lettie Stalling, Grace Ralston, Lena Hickman, all of Straw Plains, Tenn.; Oscar and James Miller, Harold Shutts and Everett Rogers, all of Sherman, W. Va.; Martin and Muhrl McBride, Raymond Robbins, Norman and Leona Peters, all of Ravenswood, W. Va.; Theodore [illegible] and Robert Archer, both of Windy, W. Va.

THIS YOUNG MOTHER

Tells Childless Women what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did for Her

Millston, Wis.—"I want to give you a word of praise for your wonderful medicine. We are very fond of children and for a considerable time after we married I feared I would not have any owing to my weak condition. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I have a nice strong, healthy baby girl. I can honestly say that I did not suffer much more when my baby was born than I used to suffer with my periods before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound years ago. I give all the credit to your medicine and shall always recommend it very highly."—Mrs. H. H. JANSSEN, Millston, Wisconsin.

How can women who are weak and sickly expect or hope to become mothers of healthy children? Their first duty is to themselves. They should overcome the derangement or debility that is dragging them down and strengthen the entire system, as did Mrs. Janssen, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and give their children the blessing of a good constitution.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

TALE OF A HIDE—
Paid for Its Ride

We have received a newspaper in which is printed the story of a Minnesota farmer who sold a cowhide at two and one-half cents a pound. He shipped the hide to Minneapolis and sold it for 77 cents. The freight on the hide was 59 cents. The drayman charged 25 cents to deliver the hide to the purchaser. The total cost to the farmer to deliver the hide to his city purchaser was 84 cents. He received 77 cents for the hide. This farmer would have been seven cents ahead if he had taken the hide back of the barn and buried it. The way we look at this business deal is this—hide is too cheap and railroad charges are too high and leather in the shoe store is too high.

President Harding says freight rates are too high and must come down. He ought also to say that hide is too low and leather too high and must come down. It will take all the strings on the fiddle to play a square deal tune on the fiddle for the farmer.

KENTUCKY FARM BUREAU—
Hit Some Good Licks

At its annual state meeting, recently held, the Kentucky farm bureau took off its coat, rolled up its sleeves, spit on its hands and hit a few good licks with its sledge hammer for some needed reforms.

First. It hit the fool notion that farmers could be bought and paid for with garden seeds. It said, "Stop the joke. Farmers can buy their own seeds."

Second. We demand that state and county officers spend less money and give us more service. This is wrong time to increase expense and taxes. Public service should be free from waste, extravagance and party favoritism.

Third. We demand a better blue sky law to protect investors in the purchase of worthless stocks and bonds.

Fourth. We condemn the present taxation law under the classification rule, because it is shifting the tax burden to the farm and home owner.

Fifth. We demand better protection of our markets and want a law that will kick the gamblers, who do no work, out of the game and prevent their control and manipulation of markets to the detriment of the farmer.

Sixth. We protest the high freight rates on live stock and ask for reasonable rates, especially for stocker and feeder animals.

Seventh. We ask the governor of our state to give the farmers as much consideration in the government of the state as is given to any other class of people.

Eighth. We request that farmers be appointed to a place on all important boards, commissions and committees, so that the farmer may know and take part in all functions of our government. (Applause.)

Ninth. We pledge our support to the building of good roads in a common sense and economical way, without waste and without extravagance.

Tenth. We demand the right of the farmer to bargain collectively in buying and selling his needs and his products. We want the privilege of a market system that will reach direct from producer to consumer.

Eleventh. We ask every farmer to grow pure-bred live stock and get rid of the scrub animals, especially the scrub sires.

Twelfth. We ask that steps be taken to provide packing houses and stockyards in Kentucky for the benefit of both producer and consumer. We now ship our live stock out of the state. It is slaughtered and shipped back and the producer and consumer pay freight both ways for the round trip, wihch is a useless and expensive practice.

Thirteenth. We recommend an annual farm bureau membership fee of $10 for land owners and $5 for land renters. We recommend that all counties adopt a rule not to make the membership fees less than these sums.

Fourteenth. We support the college of agriculture, the county agent and home demonstration agents for good work that is being done by them in our state.

We wonder how many farmer readers of The Blade have given these subjects any real study or informed themselves so that they could get up in a club meeting and express a view and his or her belief on some of these things which very much concern the farm and farmer.

The farm bureau and the grange train men and women to debate and take care of themselves on their feet and to defend and promote their interests. Every farmer ought to make it a rule to attend some kind of a meeting at least once or twice a month and take part in it.

LESS ACREAGE SEEDED—
Farmers Put on Brakes

Are farmers wise in reducing acreage of crops for 1921? They say the coal man and other folks control output and production and by so doing keep up prices. Why not they do the same thing?

Recently the big cement trust managers were indicted for having an agreement in restraint of trade and price control. In all probability nothing will ever be done to punish or even prevent a continuance of any policy the cement trust may have adopted.

Control production and divide territory is the policy of many lines of bug business, is the way the farmer looks at the game as it is now played and he is making up his mind to be a business man.

Mr. Farmer, it is your business to play the game on the square. Go ahead with your production. The wind may change and blow in your direction before seed time comes again. You have the land. The land must feed the world. If the farmer becomes as purely selfish as are some other lines of effort, a lot of us poor devils will be in a bad fix.

KEEP A GOING—
Don't Give Up the Ship

"Does a hen quit scratching when food is scarce? She does not. She scratches a darnsite harder."

This was printed on a card which reached us through the mail. There is a sermon in it. Days come when we get the blues. We are tempted to ask the question, "What's the use?" Then our courage returns and we keep on going.

All of us have these blue days. We see some of our hopes and ambiitions vanish and dashed to pieces. Don't fret; some of our fads and fancies ought to vanish and be dashed to pieces. Can't you remember a lot of times when some of your temporary disappointments turned out to your advantage and to your profit and peace of mind?

Follow the old hen's example—scratch a little harder when the day is dark and dreary. The sun will shine on you after while. Keep a going.

THE WAGE SCALE—
It Must Come Down

"Railroads cannot reduce freight rates until the union wage scale is lowered. To pay the weekly or monthly wage roll consumes from 60 to 70 per cent of all the earnings of the railroads. The wage scale must come down to fit the price of crops, meat and wheat. Until this is brought about, business will not reach its normal level. The labor unions ought to recognize that they cannot remain on a high level and every other industry trying to exist on low level prices."

This was a statement made to Rural Welfare editor, not long since, by a United States senator who had given much thought to present conditions and world unrest. Ordinarily he is a friend of the labor unions, but in this case, he says they must be measured by the same yardstick as is being used on the farmer.

Labor has some loafers and some slackers, just like other lines of business have such pestilence. It is time for honest labor to clean house and rout the false leaders out of their soft snap jo-

STAGE AND MOVIES—
Do Not Hit Vice or Wets

We sat in a theater where vaudeville stunts were on the program. We saw the picture of a prize fighter get more applause than was given to the picture of Thomas A. Edison on the screen.

We saw and heard more applause given to a cigaret dude who said, "To hell with the buckwheat country nuts who voted for prohibition and wanted to rob city folks of personal liberty," than was given to the picture of President Harding.

Have stage and movies sold or rented themselves to those who make money out of vice and booze? Is it a decent thing to do to permit these institutions to throw out insults to our Christian leaders and moral uplift efforts?

Should we permit these folks to scatter poison broadcast and by so doing encourage law breaking and greater immoral practices? The stage and movie should behave themselves. They take a price from some candidate and push his cause on stage and screen. As a rule he must sell himself to vote for certain laws or promise not to enforce the law if elected, if this bunch will put him across.

In this show we heard W. J. Bryan, the church, the Sunday school and the soft folks who go to worship on Sunday ridiculed and scoffed at. So far as the editor of Rural Welfare is concerned, we are ready to kick such stage or movies into the slop-can and have no more of such improper shows.

The city folks are anxious to have something to say about what the country folks must do, in the way of cleanliness of dairies, etc. As soon as the country folks have one little thing to do with regulating city folks, their personal habits or liberties, then there is a rough house started by the city natives. The shoe ought to fit the feet of both.

REV. BILLY SUNDAY—
Idiots and Infidels

"I would rather be an idiot than an infidel. As an idiot I would have more to my credit than I would being a fool infidel."

This was one of the things we heard the Rev. Billy Sunday say. Recently we heard him at Cincinnati, Ohio. The thousands in his audience wildly applauded the sentiment.

Cincinnati has Billy on its hands. He is raising hell with vice, crime and booze in the old town. He is disinfecting that old booze berg every day. The best of it is that everybody there is glad that Billy came to town.

Different times they have enlarged his tabernacle to let more of the unwashed in. We saw a vast assemblage of human beings sitting, leaning forward and hungry for every word the great preacher spoke. He is fearless and peerless as a leader in the cause of better life and better living.

Satan does not love Billy. Satan would pay this man's funeral expenses if Mr. Sunday would die. His sermons and his disinfection tonic reaches and fits all creeds and churches. He puts on the gloves twice a day and knocks a chip off Satan's shoulder and then closes in and mauls the old king of cussedness unmercifully.

He talks the language of common folks. Everybody who hears or reads Billy knows exactly what he means. There are no zig-zag roads or curved lanes in his sermons. Always straight lines. This is the shortest distance between two points. God and devil. Right and wrong. Belief and unbelief. Truth and falsehood. Pure and impure. Moral and immoral.

What is the secret of this man's wonderful power? Why do tens of thousands crowd his tabernacle? Why does he reach the roughneck rabble along with the gentle and bring them all into his fold and make better folks out of them?

Billy hits hypocricy and hits it hard. He hits the rich old hypocrite who goes to church on Sunday and tries to skin everybody the other six days of the week. Bill does not have to depend on any rich man's pocketbook and thin veneer religion to get his meal ticket and togs. Billy gets enough out of poor devils and rich folks alike to make him comfortable and make him independent to say just what he pleases.

Billy Sunday has a marvelous organization. He leaves nothing to chance. His song services are sermons. One thousand in his choir. There is something grand to listen to many voices singing Onward Christian Soldiers, or the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Billy says a poor Chhistian is the same size and weighs just as much as a rich Christian. He had no use for what he calls "Spiritualist Fakirs." He says they only practice cheap tricks of legerdemain and that any good sleight-of-hand artist can beat them a mile. He told of a great meeting of spiritualists in New York where many mysterious feats were performed. A millionaire wrote out a check for $5,000 and went up and laid it on the slate with a pencil and said he would give the check to the spiritualist cause if anyone or all of them could make that pencil move one-quarter inch. The millionaire kept his money.

Billy had more policemen acting as ushers and guides than many churches have in their whole congregation. The work did not spoil or soil the men in uniform. They need a little of the food of wild honey and locusts of the fields.

After the sermon, we saw hundreds head for Billy to shake hands and give pledge to enlist in the cause of better living. He had to shake hands with both hands. The crowd was slow to scatter. In churches where religion is scarce, there is a grand rush for the door as soon as the last word is said. Many thought that Cincinnati was immune against Billy. It's his right now, body, boots and breeches. He has a clear title and warranty deed for the old town in fee simple.

BLUE GRASS NEWS—
Kentucky Farm Bureau Busy

Geoffrey Morgan is the secretary of the state farm bureau federation in Kentucky. He seems to be the right man for the place.

Rural Welfare has just received a letter from him in which he says, "Our farmers are thoroughly disgusted with the present tax laws of Kentucky. A committee has been appointed to make a thorough investigation and to introduce in the next legislature suitable amendments to the present law."

Mr. Morgan also sends copy of resolutions adopted at the state farm bureau meeting, which body took a strong rap at the present tax laws of the Blue Grass state.

Kentucky has had classification of property for taxation for three or four years, and the resolutions now state that the big load of the tax burden is being shifted to the shoulders of the farm and home owner.

Mr. Morgan further says, "Our last legislature passed a bill to provide low freight rates of agricultural limestone. This law has been in operation this year. It has been a great saving to the farmer. The railroads have recently protested against these rates and a suit has been brought before the state railroad commission to get the matter straightened out."

How many farm bureaus are taking steps along these lines. The excessive fright rates should be reduced. Right now when prices make us a falling market, we should be looking in all directions to find ways and means to reduce expenses. We cuss high taxes but we stay at home on election day and let the politician go on creating new offices and raising salaries to grease and oil the political machine.

Looks like the Kentucky farm bureau was saving the farmer more money than he was paying to the bureau in dues. This makes the Farm Bureau a good investment. Talks to your farm bureau of officers along these lines might mean good wages to you for your time spent in such talk. Try it. Do it now.

THE DOLLAR GROWS—
Full Size and Healthy

As prices shrink, the dollar swells. It is worth more now than it was one year ago. It takes more wheat and meat and work to buy a dollar in May, 1921, than it did in May, 1920.

One year ago dolairs were cheap. We were having our joy ride then. Now it is the morning after and we have a headache. Prices are daily going lower. The dollar is becoming more powerful each day we live. It will soon be full grown again.

In this downward crash of prices, we do not know where the bottom will be. On April 1 we thought we had hit low water mark in price levels. Not so. We kept on going. The men who are rich are getting rich with their eyes shut and no work. The poor are getting poorer with eyes open.

The greedy merchant who insists on his prices staying up so as to still rob the consumer ought to go into the oven and come out done brown.

A farmer is nearing the precipice of bankruptcy and sheriff's sales if he made the mistake of getting into debt during our great war joy ride. Three years will pass before we have fully recovered from our headache and war de-

THE AXE FOR TAX—
A Monthly Sermon

Crop prices still tumble. Wage scales crumble. Yet taxes go higher. The road hog is blind and deaf and dumb. He does not know that a cyclone is due to hit him in the near future.

President Warren G. Harding takes a pot shot at those who want to get a big rakeoff on high cost roads. In his message to congress, the President said that there must be more common sense and honesty used in road building. He also said that he would not favor any more of Uncle Sam's money being spent for roads until road officials had made plans to take care of roads after they were built. The nation will agree with the President's policy.

The United States Bureau of Public Roads at Washington, comes along with a statement that good, hard top roads can be built for less than $30,000 per mile. The taxpayer will call him blessed. The honest road official and engineer will agree with the U. S. Bureau.

The biggest rakeoff in the country today, seems to be in the road game. The taxpayer sits with eyes and ears shut while the grab game goes on and the road hogs get the money. Any time you hear of a road costing over $20,000 per mile put a padlock on your pocketbook and call the police. Somebody is getting easy money. With corn at fifty cents a bushel the farmer must grow 1,500 acres of corn, 60 bushels per acre, to feed the road hog to get him to build one mile of road at $75,000 per mile. Butcher. Do it now.

12 Months to Pay

Enjoy your 1921 "Ranger" at once. Earn money for the small monthly payments on Our Easy Payment Plan. Parents often advance first small payment. FACTORY to RIDER wholesale prices. Three big model factories. 44 Styles, colors and sizes in our Ranger line. Delivered FREE on 30 DAYS TRIAL. Select bicycle and terms that suit—cash or easy payments. *Ex. prepaid.* TIRES lamps, horns, wheels, parts and equipment at half retail prices. SEND NO MONEY—Simply write today for big, Free Ranger Catalog and marvelous prices. Special Rider Agents offer.

Mead Cycle Company Dept 164 Chicago

NEW VISION GLASSES ON 12 DAY TRIAL FREE

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

New Eyes for Old

Just send in the coupon below and I will send you a pair of handsome large size "New Vision" 10 Karat gold filled glasses. Wear them and you will feel as though you had suddenly been given a new pair of eyes.

"New Vision" is the name of these glasses and New Vision is what they give you. They will enable you to do things you had long given up hope of ever doing, such as reading the smallest print, thread a needle, work, read or sew by daylight or lamplight, and see clearly at a distance or close-up. (With them even the fine print in the Bible can easily be read.)

Words alone can hardly express what these glasses will do for you, therefore I want you to prove to yourself by actually wearing and testing them in every way possible; that they are just the glasses you need.

Read What Dr. Simmons Says About New Vision Glasses

Gentlemen:—Glasses received. Am so well pleased with same, I am enclosing payment in full. I don't want to wait 10 days to find out they suit my eyes better than any glasses I ever tried on. Best wishes for your success.
Dukedom, Tenn. J. E. Simmons, M. D.

SEND NO MONEY—Just send in the coupon and I will send you at once a pair of New Vision glasses complete with a high grade velveteen-lined spring back pocket book case. **Don't pay your postman even one cent when they arrive,** as I will send them to you all charges prepaid. WEAR THEM FOR 12 DAYS AT MY RISK AND EXPENSE.

Do not delay. Your eyes are too important to neglect.

NEW VISION SPECTACLE SHOP
1201-09 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Send in this coupon today.

New Vision Spectacle Shop, Dept 1035
1201-09 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Without cost or obligation; you may send me a pair of your New Vision large size genuine 10-karat gold filled spectacles complete, also a high grade velveteen-lined leatherette case. If I decide to keep them, I will send you $2.97. If I do not want them, I will return them and there is to be no charge.

My age is..... Used glasses.....years.

Name.....

City .....

State.....

Local Address.....

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine

BAYER

Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago, and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

W. G. PLEDGES SOLDIERS AID

Tells Disabled Men Nation Will Not Fail in Duty Toward Them.

President Harding gave his pledge recently to the disabled soldiers at Walter Reed hospital that the nation would not fail in making them fit to embrace "the opportunity which is yours as citizens of America."

Accompanied by Mrs. Harding and Senator Underwood, the President visited the hospital upon the occasion of an entertainment for the wounded soldiers arranged by the Alabama society in Washington.

In expressing the wish that the maimed before him might be restored by the wave of some magic wand, the President declared that the next best thing was for the republic to prove its gratitude to the soldiers by restoring them to a condition in which they might live as happily as possible.

"I know this thought is in the hearts of the congress," he continued, "and I can assure you that it is in the heart of the executive and more, I know it is in the hearts of the people."

As one familiar through his father, a veteran of the Civil war, with the trials through which the south passed and the division in the union which it had created, the President stated it as his belief that in the half century which has elapsed "the great scar has healed."

"You soldiers from Alabama and Ohio and the other 46 states have succeeded in wiping it out," he exclaimed.

That there was no more of sectionalism in America now, the President said, was due to the fact that the people of Alabama wanted precisely the same things as the people of Ohio, and he added that as chief executive he was resolved to regard America as a whole and not confine himself to any one of its parts.

In a tribute to William McKinley, the President stated it was through him and his tactful leadership during the Spanish-American war that such great progress was made in bridging the chasm separating previously the north and the south.

After his address, the President and Mrs. Harding shook hands with several hundred soldiers. While preparations were being made with several delays for a flashlight photograph of the group, the President said smilingly:

"I was expecting a charge."

"And I was expecting a discharge," a private close to the distinguished visitor replied.

Memorial Day Is Proclaimed by President Harding

The annual Memorial day proclamation, setting aside May 30 as a holiday, has been issued by President Harding. The text follows:

"Whereas this nation has been conceived in prayer and devotion by men and women who were moved under God to found a nation, where principles of right should form the lasting corner stone; and whereas these principles purchased at the price of great sacrifice have been fostered by a worthy posterity; and whereas the great war has lately laid its costly demands upon our lands; now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim Monday, the 30th day of May, a day of public memorial. I invite my fellow citizens fittingly to pay homage on this day to a noble dead who sleep in homeland, beneath the sea or in foreign fields, so that we who survive might enjoy the blessings of peace and happiness, and to the end that liberty and justice, without which no nation can exist, shall live forever.

"In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the District of Columbia this third day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1921, and of the Independence of the United States the 145th.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

How to Heal Leg Sores

A new illustrated book sent free to readers by the successful specialist, D. H. J. Whitler, Suite 140, 421 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo., tells how to be rid of leg sores by using his unique discovery, result of 32 years specializing. Writ for your free copy today.—Adv.

LOWER COURT NULLIFIES CASE AGAINST NEWBERRY

The attorney general was advised by United States District Attorney Walker, at Lansing, Mich., that a nolle prosse has been entered in the federal court there in the case of Senator Truman Newberry of Michigan, and others who were sentenced for violation of the corrupt practices act, but whose sentences were set aside by the United States supreme court and the case remanded.

THEY WANT SAMMY TO TAKE IT FIRST.

These Two Males Enmeshed in Triple Marital Tangles

"There were extenuating circumstances, your honor," declared Harry A. Newton, dapper young actor, when he entered a plea of guilty to a charge of bigamy in Tombs court in New York.

Three of his wives sat before him, weeping copiously.

He was arrested as he stepped from a Boston train after he had been urgently requested to come by Iva Edmondson, wife No. 3. Wife No. 1, Florence Madeira, and wife No. 2, Glenn Argoe, were also at the station to greet him.

The three wives charged they were prompted to take action because they learned that Newton was contemplating a fourth plunge into matrimony.

"Your honor, I plead guilty," he announced dramatically, when the charge was read. "I got all balled up, but there were extenuating circumstances in each case.

"Well, it was this way," explained Newton. "First I married Florence Madeira, the blonde. That was on August 14, 1911. Only a week afterward I found out she had another husband.

"I married that little brunette," indicating Glenn Argoe, "twice. The first time was at Rochester, Minn. Then I married her again at the municipal building in New York, Sept. 11, 1918. I was just going to war and I decided that if I never came back this little girl should receive her widow's mite—government insurance."

"Even so," said the magistrate, why the third?"

"I married Iva at Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 5, 1919, to square myself with her parents. She ran away with me and all I could do under the circumstances was to marry her. That was two days after No. 2 and myself parted."

An assistant district attorney asked that Newton be held in $5,000 bail.

"Let him rave, let him rave," interrupted Newton. "I can't raise any bail, no matter how small."

The magistrate fixed bail at $3,000 and Newton was held for trial. Wives Nos. 2 and 3 immediately started annulment suits.

"Anna Warwick is the victim of that unscrupulous Greenwich Village crowd that is trying to use her to 'frame' against me," said John William (Jack) Murray, for ten years one of the shining lights of Broadway, New York, in explaining the latest development in his triple marital tangle.

She is the only "Mrs." Murray and the "only woman for whom I have an undying love," he added.

Murray does not deny that he has thrice visited the marriage altar.

Wife No. 1, Marie Poesner, better known as Yvonne Pavis, was married at the time he wedded her in New York in 1915. This discovery, Murray says, under his interpretation of the law, left him free to marry again.

Wife No. 2, Marie Elizabeth Dougherty or Dorothy, was led to the altar less than an hour before Murray left for Paris Island to join the marine corps as special intelligence officer, he said. He added that when he returned a few months later, he discovered that she also was married at the time he wedded her. Again he interpreted the law as freeing him.

Finally came his marriage to Anita May Southwick, who is known on the stage as Anna Warwick. This final venture of the matrimonial seas went on the rocks when she filed suit for separate maintenance and sought alimony and attorney fees.

"A New York attorney, who knows that my earning capacity is between $50,000 and $60,000 a year, is backing her in this," Murray declared.

Murray sees a silver lining in the dark clouds of his marital experiences.

"I have a clear conscience," he said. "My marriages have turned out for the happiness of others. There are still a lot of good women in the world, but I've been a little unfortunate. Some day I will find one who fears God and believes in the faith of humanity. Then I will find happiness."

TREASURY IN GOOD SHAPE DESPITE R. R. PAYMENTS

Although payments to the railroads have caused a heavy drain on the treasury, the soundness of the public finances was revealed in latest figures of the treasury showing ordinary receipts running far ahead of expenditures, in the present fiscal year.

In the 10 months of the fiscal year to May 1, total ordinary receipts have aggregated $4,651,000,000 and total ordinary disbursements $4,277,000,000. During the 10 months' period receipts have dropped about $500,000,000 below last year. Total ordinary expenditures were cut from $5,533,000,000 to $4,277,000,000.

Ordinary receipts during the 10 months came from these sources: Customs, $258,000,000; income and profits taxes, $2,588,000,000; miscellaneous internal revenue, $1,179,000,000; miscellaneous revenues, $613,000,000; Panama canal tolls, etc., $10,529,000.

BUILDING TRADE COUNCIL SHAKEUP IN N. Y. ORDERED

Reorganization of the building trades council of which Robert P. Brindell, now in Sing Sing prison was the head, has been ordered by unanimous vote of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Greater New York and vicinity, the parent central body. John Sullivan, president, was authorized to appoint a committee of 15 to investigate the affairs of the council, which is said to have a membership of 115,000, and rebuild it on the lines of the building trades division of the American Federation of Labor.

The Brotherhood of Decorators and Paperhangers, which has 50,000 members, recommended the inquiry. Brindell, it is said, sought to destroy the brotherhod and replace it with a union of his own.

Man for Sale

Charles Wieland, a moulder of Hamilton, N. Y., out of work, offers to sell himself for a specified time in the hope of obtaining a position which offers permanent returns. He has a wife and child and says he wants a position that will give him a real start in life.

PAY CUT GIVEN TO STEEL MEN

U. S. Corporation Announces 20 Per Cent Reduction for May 16.

A reduction of almost 20 per cent in wages for day labor, effective May 16, and an adjustment of other rates, including salaries, at the plants of the United States Steel corporation, has been announced by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors.

Between 150,000 and 175,000 employes are affected.

Mr. Gary also said the corporation would not abandon the 12-hour day immediately.

During 1920 the average daily wage of employes was $6.96 as against $6.12 in 1919, according to corporation figures. Salaries and wages of the 267,000 employes in 1920 totaled $581,556,925.

Cut $150,000,000 a Year.

Officials estimate the average cut at $1.40 per day per man. This will reduce the pay roll, calculated on the present number of employes, not less than $150,000,000 a year.

The statement follows:

"The wage rates of day labor at manufacturing plants of the steel corporation have been decreased about 20 per cent, to become effective May 16. Other rates, including salaries will be equitably adjusted.

"After a long and painstaking effort we have not been able to find a practicable basis for the entire abandonment of the 12-hour day or turn in the immediate future.

"However, we already have eliminated the 12-hour day in certain departments and shall continue our efforts in this direction with the hope and expectation of making the elimination of the 12-hour day complete during the next year.

"We do not believe we can satisfy our employes with any shorter limit."

The announcement followed a two days' conference with executives of the various subsidiary companies of the corporation.

Reductions in the prices of certain of the company's products, averaging $7 a ton, were announced by Mr. Gary on April 12.

Wants Chicago to Be Separated From Downstate Illinois

Divorce of Chicago from Illinois because of downstate's cavalier treatment of the nation's second greatest city is petitioned in a memorial to congress introduced in the senate by Senator John T. Denvir of the Nineteenth Chicago district.

His resolution asks congress to make provision for splitting the state into two divisions, one to be known as Northern Illinois and the other as Southern Illinois. In Northern Illinois Senator Denvir would have grouped Cook, Lake, McHenry, Kane, Du Page, Will, De Kalb and Boone counties. The remaining 94 counties he would permit to remain a part of Southern Illinois.

"My resolution is introduced because of downstate's studied unfairness to Chicago," said Senator Denvir. "It has had this attitude toward Chicago for as many years as I can remember.

"Downstate always is fearful that Chicago is going to 'put something over on it' when the good Lord knows all Chicago ever asks is that it be left free from hindrance, that it receive only that to which it is entitled.

"I cannot understand the attitude of some people of this state. Are they not proud of Chicago? Think of the city's wonderful history of achievement; how it has grown from a minor trading post to the rank of second city in this nation and fifth in population among the world's metropolises, in little more than a century. It is destined to be the greatest city in the world, in population, area, manufacturing and in culture of the fine arts.

"It now is, and has been for many years, the world's greatest railroad center and soon will occupy a place of importance as a port in the path of ocean steamships.

"Will downstate then continue trying to hamper Chicago?

"This spirit of selfishness and downright unfairness to Chicago was responsible for killing the constitutional convention. I know it is to reconvene in September but, in view of the position a majority of its downstate members took concerning Chicago and her needs, it might better forego any further endeavor to write a new constitution.

"These bills aimed at the Board of Trade, the greatest institution of its kind in the world, would not only destroy property worth millions of dollars, but would throw tens of thousands of men and women in Chicago out of employment."

Why Stomach Trouble Weakens the Heart

Use Flagwort Discs

50 cent BOTTLE FREE

Better digestion makes for better nutrition and increased bodily strength.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia frequently weaken the heart, especially when fermentation occurs and gases form. The stomach when distended crowds the lungs and affects the heart action.

Intestinal indigestion leads to the formation of irritant poisons which, when carried by the blood through the heart, aggravate its condition.

Many distressing ailments vanish as the stomach gets well. Increase the health of your stomach and intestinal glands. Great results are accomplished.

If you suffer from Stomach Disorders, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, "Sour" Stomach, Belching, Fermentation, Bloating, Wind Colic, Gas or Stomach Ailments we will give you a 50-cent bottle of FLAGWORT DISCS (50 Discs) FREE.

Prepared with herb juices only. Entirely free from mineral matter. Not an artificial digestant. Invigorates organs engaged in the process of digestion, nutrition and strength building.

Send this notice with 10 cents to The Francis Co., Dept. T-1927 Temple Court, N. Y. City. You will receive by paid parcel post a regular 50-cent bottle (50 Discs) FREE.

Hoover Plans to Look Into Rulings on Seamen's Act

Secretary Hoover, of the department of commerce, proposes to direct an inquiry into the "whole question of rulings installed by the previous administration on the language test provisions of the seamen's act," he announced in a telegram sent to The Associated Press with the request that it be made public.

The text of the telegram follows:

"I understand the statement has been made in the Pacific coast press that I proposed such an interpretation of the language test in the seamen's act as will enable the employment of thousands of Chinese on American ships. No such statement or suggestion was made. Moreover, I have neither the right nor the intention to color the enforcement of any law.

"In order that there can be no misunderstanding, I propose at an early date to direct an inquiry into the whole question of rulings installed by the previous administration on the subject, where all parties can be heard.

"HERBERT HOOVER."

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE MAY MEAN END OF FLIES

Fly swatters and screens will be relegated to the junk pile if the United States department of agriculture finds merit in the fly killing properties claimed for a sapling grown from the seed of a Kentucky coffee tree by the late Professor George F. Holmes of the University of Virginia. The sapling has been sent there by the university for a test of the properties claimed and with the hope that these will be distributed throughout the country to exterminate the pests.

Professor Holmes asserted that the tree gave off a peculiar poison fatal to flies and therefore was a boon to humanity. He planted it in his garden and requested that it be dedicated as his only memorial.

"YOU'LL BE SURPRISED!"

Naughty Silk Handkerchiefs

You WILL be surprised with the amount of fun you can have with the newest novelty in silk pocket handkerchiefs. It's a miniature pair of LADY'S SILK BLOOMERS! Worn in pocket as a handkerchief. Splendid article. A pocket full of fun. FOOLS YOUR FRIENDS, CAUSES A LAUGH EVERY MINUTE. Sent postpaid, 50c each; in Canada, 60c each cash, no stamps. Get 4 for $1.75 (Canada $2); sell 3, get yours for half. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ORDER TODAY. BE FIRST TO GET ONE. FRENCH NOVELTY CO., Box 695-L, MONROE, LA.

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Don't Be Cut—Until You Try This New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time. Simply Chew Up a Pleasant Tasting Tablet Occasionally and Rid Yourself of Piles.

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My internal method for the treatment and permanent relief of piles is the correct one. Thousands upon thousands of grateful letters testify to this, and I want you to try this method at my expense.

No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is chronic or acute, whether it is occasional or permanent, you should send for this free trial treatment.

No matter where you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you promptly.

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Please send free trial of your method to:

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REDUCED FORCE WORKS FASTER

Business Men Explain How They Are Meeting Readjustment Tasks.

More work from fewer men is the method by which American business men are cutting down overhead expenses to meet present conditions, report of a survey made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Ohio and other states shows.

To meet the demand for lower prices, the survey shows, business men have found it more generally effective to reduce the number of their employes rather than their wages.

As additional aids to lower costs, says the report, they are also demanding increased efficiency per inch of advertising space depending more on budget and cost accounting systems and by watching credits more closely.

Answers to the chamber's queries were received from about 2,000 retailers wholesalers and manufacturers.

The greatest variety of answers were received to the question: "What are you doing to reduce your personnel costs to a normal basis?"

While only about one-fourth of those answering had made any direct reduction in wages about 58 per cent said they had obtained increased efficiency from "cutting out the deadwood," amounting on the average to about one-fifth the number of their employes.

About 20 per cent reported they had done away with or reduced commissions and bonuses, a system which grew rapidly under war-time conditions.

More than a fourth of those answering said they had cut down in advertising space, but this was largely counterbalanced by others who found justification for increased advertising as a means of stimulating business.

The following is typical of the expressions on service:

"We have not attempted to reduce our service in deliveries, as we believe that service today more than ever before is going to be one of the strong factors in business reconstruction."

Another says:

"We have not made any reduction in service. I cannot see that our public is less entitled to good service during a period of slack business than during a period of good business. As a matter of fact the present opportunity should afford right thinking concerns an opportunity to re-establish the service that suffered so much through the inefficiency and lack of interest of employes during the war."

Threat of Railroad Strike Is Made by R. R. Workers' Chief

Railroad employes closed their arguments against wage reductions before the United States Railway Labor Board last week with a threat of a general strike unless wage questions are left in abeyance until working rules and conditions are agreed upon.

B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employes of the American Federation of Labor, closed the defense of the shops crafts.

"I say to you with all the solemnity of force of which I am capable," Jewell declared, "that for this board to make a decision in this wage case, unless that decision be to reaffirm existing schedules, before we have worked out new agreements, would be to provoke anew and to perpetuate strife and misunderstanding."

"The real issue in this case," Jewell continued, "is the wages of men versus the wages of money. It is time for those who do not toil with their hands to understand and accept the principle of the living wage and to realize that the human factor in industry is the predominant, vital force in the modern civilized world."

The first woman who heard her son deliver a presidential inaugural was the mother of James A. Garfield.

THERE ARE SOME FOLKS WHO ARE BEGINNING TO WONDER HOW MUCH LONGER THAT ORCHESTRA IS HIRED FOR.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE LAYS U. S.-ENGLISH TROUBLES TO AGITATORS

Lord Northcliffe, leading British newspaper publisher, speaking before representatives of American dry goods business, who are visiting England, at a dinner in their honor, said that the misunderstandings between England and the United States were due largely to "pin pricks" in the American press and could be cleared up through frankness and co-operation.

Pointing out the effect of newspaper agitation on international relations he asserted that there were certain English newspapers which continually and unjustly misconstrued American affairs, but he added "there are many more American newspapers that continually and unjustly criticize British affairs."

Lord Northcliffe took up the question of differences, point by point, leading with Ireland, of which he said: "We are offering Ireland very generous terms. I believe, were they well understood by the United States, American sympathizers with Ireland would urge Ireland to agree to them."

Taking American newspapers of repute at random, Lord Northcliffe declared he had found the following "knockings": The British debt, oil, Yap, the Japanese crown prince's visit, education of the Japanese in flying by British aviators, and the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Advanced Money to Allies.

As regarded the debt, he noted that Great Britain had advanced 1,810,000,000 pounds in cash to the allies and her dominions during the war—"a mighty burden for a country infinitely less in size than many of your states." The whole British debt to the United States, he said, was 862,000,000 pounds.

Lord Northcliffe said he did not believe there was any real cause for friction over the oil question. It was his opinion that virtually all the American hostility on the subject was based on the statement of a "second-rate financier, not of English birth," who is alleged to have said that in ten years control of the oil of the world would pass into the hands of Great Britain.

The supposition in some quarters, continued the speaker, was, seemingly, that the Japanese attitude relative to Yap, was due to some alliance with Great Britain of an offensive and defensive nature.

"There cannot be any possibility of an Anglo-Japanese combination against the United States," he said. "But, if any British government contemplated making such a combination, I venture to say the people of Great Britain, reinforced by British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand, would rise as one man against such a proposal."

Regarding the visit to England of the Japanese crown prince, Lord Northcliffe said: "It is not unnatural or a novel event. We have a young prince who travels a great deal. We like him to go about, just as I believe he likes to go about."

He intimated that unemployment was responsible in a measure for the use of British aviators in Japan, adding: "Since English fliers are among the best the Japanese government could have found no better source of instruction."

The Spygmomanometer Will Catch You if You Don't Watch Out

Liars, beware the Spygmomanometer. Professor William H. Marston of Harvard university has announced its invention and perfection after experiments in classrooms of an instrument, said to be infallible in detecting a lie. Its chief benefit to civilization will be its faculty of detecting untruths in court cases.

"The whole secret," declared Mr. Marston, "lies in the scientific fact that any person telling an untruth experiences an emotion which absolutely affects the blood pressure and breathing."

Budget Bill With Several Changes Passed by Mouse

Passed by the house with several changes as adopted by the senate, the budget bill was ready to go to conference last week with prospects for an early agreement on amendments.

Chief among the changes in the bill as passed by the house was a provision to make the proposed budget bureau, which under the senate bill would be an adjunct of the treasury department, an independent bureau. While providing as does the senate bill for abolishment of the office of comptroller of the treasury and creation in its place of a comptroller general to be selected by the President for a term of seven years, the house measure would make the latter officer subject to removal by a concurrent resolution of congress not requiring the signature of the President.

The senate bill provides for removal by joint resolution requiring executive approval.

The house retained the senate provision for appointment of the director of the proposed budget bureau and his assistant by the President, although voting to make the bureau independent of the treasury department. The vote in the house was 344 to 9.

GOES SLOWLY ON DISARMING

President Discusses Limitation Plans, but Won't Be Hurried on Commitment.

Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio discussed the subject of international disarmament with President Harding last week. It was Burton's first visit to the White House since Harding became President.

Burton recently introduced in the house a resolution requesting the President "to enter at an early date into negotiations on behalf of the United States with the governments of Great Britain and Japan with a view to a substantial decrease of naval expenditures and treatment of naval programs of the three countries named."

President Harding is known to be "cordially disposed" toward the general idea of disarmament negotiations, but believes that now is not an opportune time to begin them.

Burton, on the other hand, believes negotiations begun now would be more likely to be successful than those started later. His resolution is now before the house foreign relations committee, of which he is a member.

The President is disposed to resent any legislative action designed to "force his hand" in this matter, and has made this clear in his conversations with members of congress and newspaper correspondents.

It is furthest from Burton's intention to force the President's hand or embarrass him in any way. At the same time he believes it is entirely within the province of congress, which appropriates all funds for government expenditures, to take action intended to limit expenditures.

The President's resentment is not directed toward the Burton resolution so much as the resolution of Senator Borah, which the latter has given notice he will offer as an amendment to the naval appropriations bill when it reaches the senate floor this week.

Borah's attitude is that of forcing his measure to a vote.

Burton spoke in favor of disarmament when the naval bill was up in the house, but voted for it without any disarmament amendment.

Name of Battle Hero Included in List of Slackers

The war department slacker lists as issued from time to time will be published in the Congressional Record. Request for such publication was made in the house by Representative Johnson, Republican, South Dakota, a war veteran.

Later Mr. Johnson said he believed publication in the Congressional Record would make of them privileged documents and relieve the newspapers of any legal liability.

"I think the percentage of errors will be exceedingly small," he added, "and every effort will be made to do justice to men who should not have been listed."

In connection with the publication in New York of one of the lists the war department's attention immediately was called, the adjutant general announced, to the name of Benjamin Kaufman, 185 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn. The department was advised a Brooklyn man of exactly that name won the congressional medal of honor and promotion to a first sergeancy for conspicuous bravery in battle.

Investigation showed, the war department announced, that there were two Brooklyn men of exactly the same name. Both registered for the draft on the same day and were within four months of being the same age. They were inducted into the service within four days of each other. The records showed, however, that the medal of honor man was bron in Buffalo, N. Y., and the alleged deserter in Russia.

To illustrate the difficulties encountered in preparing the draft deserter list Adjutant General Harris asserted that the war department records showed 1,838 men in the army during the war bearing the name of Kaufman, spelled 11 different ways. Sixteen bore the first name Benjamin, nine of whom spelled both names exactly as the two soldiers in the tangle.

INCOME AND PROFITS TAXES TO TAKE BIG SLUMP

Income and excess profits taxes collected by the government during March fell off by more than $139,000,000, as compared with March of last year, reports issued by the internal revenue bureau show.

Receipts from these taxes during the month totaled $547,481,140, as against $686,9390,318 in March, 1920.

Collections from these sources from July 1 to the end of March amounted to $2,287,486,997, or a decrease of $521,174,803, as against the corresponding period of last year.

MAN MAKES VALUABLE FIND AMONG SAVAGES

Natives of the Cook Islands in the Pacific ocean are reported by a traveler returning from a voyage there to be taking a vegetable oil for rheumatism which is said to accomplish amazing results. He says he saw badly crippled natives completely cured by swallowing a little of this oil twice a day. Hundreds of letters from rheumatic sufferers have been answered and oil sent them free after he returned to America. Mr. Paul I. Wilkes, now stopping at the Georgian Terrace hotel, Atlanta, Ga., can supply further information and some of the oil free.—(Adv.)

Reduces Wages of Chicago Printers Nearly $5 a Week

A wage reduction of $4.35 a week for each of the four major printing crafts in Chicago was announced by an arbitration board, four members of which were chosen by the employers, four by the unions and a ninth selected as an arbiter by the others.

Under the decision compositors were reduced to $46.65 a week; pressmen to $47.65; feeders to $39.65, and bookbinders to $42.15. This scale applies specifically to a week of 48 hours, says Harry G. Cantrell, commissioner of industrial relations for the Franklin (closed shop) division of the Franklin Typothetae of Chicago.

The arbiter on the arbitration board was Ralph Emerson Hellman, dean of the school of commerce of Northwestern university.

The wage controversy, Mr. Cantrell said, developed last February, when the semi-annual wage revision was unacceptable to the unions. In February and in August, 1920, the revision had been upward, he said, at the rate of $5 weekly for all crafts. This adjustment of wages, he continued, had been gauged to reflect the index numbers indicating rise and fall in the cost of living, issued by the bureau of statistics of the U. S. department of labor. When the February, 1921, index statistics showed a decrease, Mr. Cantrell said the unions demanded arbitration of the proposed wage reduction.

The decision, although declared technically to stand as a separate issue, is bound to affect, in some degree, the status of the present controversy betwen printing trades unions and employers in the matter of hours of work, in the opinion of officials of the employers' association.

19 Pigs in Litter

Lucia I. a young Jersey sow, has had what her owners believe may be a world's record litter. It was announced that she had given birth to a family of 19 handsome young pigs, all healthy.

There is Strength in Every Tablet

One dose often helps commence to enrich your blood and revitalize your wornout exhausted nerves—Nuxated Iron is organic iron, like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach. It is so prepared that it will not injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach. It is ready for almost immediate absorption and assimilation by the blood while some physicians claim metallic iron which people usually take is not absorbed at all. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day, after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain perfectly satisfactory results. At all druggists.—Adv.

CANCER

Its successful treatment without use of the knife. Hundreds of satisfied patients testify to this method. Write for free book. Tells how to care for patients suffering from cancer. Address DR. W. O. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.
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When Baby Complains.

THERE ARE MANY WAYS a baby has of expressing any pain or irregularity or digression from its normal condition of health and happiness. A short sharp cry, a prolonged irritated cry. Restlessness, a constant turning of the head or of the whole body, fretful. In these and other ways a baby tells you there is something wrong. Most mothers know that a disordered stomach, or bowels that do not act naturally are the cause of most of baby's sufferings. A call for the doctor is the first thought, but in the event of any delay there should be ready at hand a safe remedy such as Fletcher's Castoria.

Castoria has been used for baby's ailments for over 30 years and has merited the good will of the family physician in a measure not equaled by any other baby's medicine because of its harmlessness and the good results achieved.

And remember this: Castoria is essentially a baby's remedy and not a cure-all for every member of the family. What might help you is too often dangerous when given to a babe.

Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

"DRYS" DEFEAT BOOZE RATION

Sidetrack Acton on Rules to Supply Whisky and Beer to Sick.

The "drys" scored heavily last week in a fight against beer and wine sales by forcing the treasury to hold up regulations governing malt and vinous liquors.

Action upon a new draft of rules, authorizing druggists' sales of such liquors on physicians' prescriptions, was postponed for an indefinite period, pending the results of new "dry" legislation in congress.

The treasury's decision to withhold authority for such liquor sales to the public came after conferences when officials agreed new rules would be premature in view of the prospect of new amendments to the Volstead act nullifying them.

By the decision, which practically sidetracked carefully drawn regulations, under which breweries would have been allowed to go ahead full speed making "medicinal beer" with a kick, and sales to the sick would have been authorized in amounts of 4½ gallons at one time, the machinery for issuing these classes of non-beverage permits was brought to an abrupt stop

All now depends upon what congress does about wine and beer. Officials asserted that it would be futile to expand the government enforcement machine, if congress finally decides to place a ban on beer as a medicine. The program is for speedy action upon the bill introduced by Representative Volstead, amending the enforcement act, specifically barring beer as a medicinal agent.

Representative Volstead was determined to "railroad" the bill through the judicial committee. Plans to expedite a report to the house on the measure are complete despite the fact that various groups are clamoring to be heard in opposition.

Prohibition enforcement officials were confident that no restrictions will be put on wine as a medicine. The Volstead act provides that only "spiritous and vinous" liquors shall be prescribed medicinally by doctors. The fight is aimed chiefly at beer.

New regulations dealing with whisky may be necessary if "dry" leaders put through their program to restrict the use of whisky for non-beverage purposes. Before the judiciary committee reports the bill it is understood "dry" leaders will endeavor to insert a clause further limiting the privileges of physicians, and placing a new limit upon prescription blanks which may be allowed by the government over given periods.

Refugee Cossack Colonel Is Greek Baby's Nurse Girl

Russian officers, formerly of General Wrangel's army, who were brought to Greece when the Crimea was evacuated and who have found impossible to obtain other employment, have turned their hands to domestic and household pursuits. Recently one of them was seen on the streets of Athens wheeling a baby-carriage. He was a handsome Cossack colonel and his sturdy build, martial air and fine features made him a conspicuous figure. His charge, a rosy-cheeked baby belonging to a wealthy Athenian family, took evident delight in its stalwart, good-natured nurse, who showed the youngster as much care and affection as the most devoted mother.

The servant problem does not exist in Athens. At least the Greek housekeeper has no such difficulties to this respect as her sister in America, for she can always fill the places of maids, cooks and kitchen hands with former Russian soldiers and officers, of whom there are thousands in Greece.

These ex-military men are willing to take up the most humble calling if it will bring them bread and shelter. Hundreds of them are now acting as waiters, butlers or cooks in Greek households and restaurants.

U. S. SOLDIERS WHO MARRIED ABROAD ARE ORDERED HOME

All American non-commissioned officers and men, up to and including sergeants, who have married Germans actually in the Rhineland have been ordered home. The order affects about 500, who will sail with their wives from Antwerp May 12 on the steamer Cambria.

No Chance to Fly

Count London, alias Max Lynar, has completed the model of an air-going airship to transport 50 passengers and has patented it. He wants to try his model, but circumstances prevent. The count is serving a term in Sing Sing and the warden declines to give him a chance to fly away.

THE DOVE OF PEACE—"MY, BUT IT'S COMFY OVER HERE!"

HALL OF FAME INCLUDES TREE WHERE WEBSTER HUNG SCYTHE

In celebration of the birthday anniversary of Daniel Webster, the tree on which, as a youth, he hung his scythe upon deciding to go to Dartmouth college, has been given a place in the Hall of Fame for trees. The nomination of the tree was made by Frank N. Hancock of Franklin, N. H., which, then known as Salisbury, was the birthplace of Webster. Mr. Hancock has lived near the tree for 60 years.

The path from that tree led Webster to congress and to the office of secretary of state.

Another nomination of a tree for the Hall of Fame announced by the American Forestry association, is the Wesley Oak on the Island of St. Simon, off the coast of Georgia. This tree was nominated by James R. Joy of New York city, editor of the Christian Advocate. John Wesley and his brother Charles arrived in America on Feb. 5, 1736. Charles Wesley served as secretary to Gov. Oglethorpe, and went to the island to help lay out the town of Frederica. As there was no meeting place both Charles and John Wesley preached their first sermons on this continent beneath the Wesley Oak, which is still standing.

A great-grandson of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the first president of King's college, now Columbia university in New York City, once owned the land between Stratford and Bridgeport, Conn., on which stands an oak nominated for a place in the Hall of Fame by Miss Helen Harrison of Bound Brook, N. J. Experts say this tree is 500 years old.

One hundred and fifteen years ago the Lewis and Clarke expedition camped beneath the Council Oak at Sioux City, Iowa, and held council with the Indians. This burr oak is nominated for a place in the Hall of Fame for trees by Mrs. Susie Brown of Marion, Iowa, whose data sent to the American Forestry association shows the tree was 150 years old when Lewis and Clarke pitched camp beneath its shade.

Nominations for places in the Hall of Fame for trees are made to the American Forestry association, accompanied with photographs and historical data More than 300 had been filed with the association up to the close of 1920.

Ohio Redistricting Would Cost Some Legislators Jobs

If the proposed constitutional amendment redistricting the state senatorial districts in Ohio is adopted by the people at the November election, it will mean retirement of several senators now in office.

The bill throws Senators King of Perry and LeFever of Athens, both first termers, into the same district; Senators Patterson, Pike, a second termer, and Pence, Highland, a first termer, are placed in the same district; Senators Kumler, Preble, and DeWeese, Miami, both first termers, in the same district; Archer of Noble, a second termer, and Barr of Guernsey, a first termer, in the same district; Burke of Lorain, and Cornell, Wayne, in the same district; Hopley, Crawford, a second termer, and Endly, Richland, a first termer, into the same district.

Republicans figure that the redistricting will mean 21 sure Republican senators each session.

It is figured that there will be 35 senators from the 26 districts, as follows: First (Hamilton county) four; eleventh, (Franklin) two; twenty-first (Summit, Geauga, Lake and Portage) two; twenty-third (Cuyahoga) four; twenty-sixth (Lucas) two.

This means there will be one senator each from the other 21 districts. Where first termers are thrown together into same district, it probably will mean a primary battle to see who retires; where a second termer is thrown into a district with a first termer, the first termer will have a clear field for renomination, if precedent is followed.

The Proposed Boundaries.

Here are the boundary lines which will be before the voters for adoption or rejection:

First district, Hamilton county. Second, Butler, Clermont, Brown, Warren. Third, Montgomery. Fourth, Adams, Clinton, Highland, Scioto, Pike. Fifth, Clark, Champaign, Logan, Auglaize. Sixth, Preble, Darke, Miami, Shelby. Seventh, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance, Mercer, Williams. Eighth, Henry, Fulton, Putnam, Hancock, Wood. Ninth, Pickaway, Ross, Fayette, Madison, Greene. Tenth, Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Athens. Eleventh, Franklin. Twelfth, Jackson, Vinton, Gallia, Meigs, Lawrence. Thirteenth, Morgan, Guernsey, Monroe, Noble, Washington. Fourteenth, Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson. Fifteenth, Licking, Muskingum, Holmes, Coshocton. Sixteenth, Hardin, Marion, Union, Delaware, Morrow, Knox. Seventeenth, Medina, Lorain, Wayne. Eighteenth, Stark. Nineteenth, Carroll, Columbiana, Tuscarawas. Twentieth, Mahoning. Twenty-first, Summit Geagua Lake, Portage. Twenty-second, Ashtabula, Trumbull. Twenty-third, Cuyahoga. Twenty-fourth, Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford, Ashland, Richland Twenty-fifth, Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Ottawa. Twenty-sixth, Lucas.

Adjutant General Takes Blame for Bergdoll Release

Major General Peter C. Harris, adjutant general of the army, told a house investigating committee that he alone was responsible for the release under guard of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, convicted draft dodger, to go out secretly and hunt for a pot of buried gold in the mountains of West Virginia.

Bergdoll was permitted to start on the golden chase, but never returned, escaping at Philadelphia where he had stopped over on his way from Fort Jay, N. Y., to the mountains, to visit his mother, now awaiting sentence for conspiracy to aid him in evading the draft.

It was on the plea of Samuel T. Ansell, formerly acting adjutant general of the army, General Harris testified, that the prisoner was let out. The general said he had been assured by Mr. Ansell, attorney for Bergdoll, that the story of the hidden treasure was true and that he would be sent back to Fort Jay as soon as he had climbed the hills for his gold.

Under ordinary circumstances, General Harris said, he would have acted on the request himself, but because of the publicity given to the prisoner's escapades, he showed the Ansell letter to General Marsh, the chief of staff, "who only glanced at it."

"General Marsh asked me if I knew of any objection to granting the request," the witness testified, "and I replied that Mr. Ansell thought that Bergdoll had actually hidden about $150,000 in gold, and General Marsh said 'go ahead,' or words to that effect."

HARDING URGES ECONOMY BASIS

Flays Dangerous Tendency of Departments to Live Beyond Means.

President Harding has launched a drive against what is termed the "dangerous tendency" of government departments to live beyond the means provided for them by congress and submit requests for deficiency appropriations to cover deficits.

In identical letters to cabinet members, the President called attention to the fact that calls for approximately $216,000,000 in deficiency appropriations are now pending, "and that the estimated deficiencies will run very much beyond that sum."

The President said he was very sure "that we can never fix ourselves firmly on a basis of economy until the departments are conducted within the provisions made by congress. "The full text of his letter follows:

"I am in receipt of a letter from Chairman Warren of the senate committee on appropriations calling my attention to the fact that estimates now before the congress call for approximately $216,000,000 of deficiency appropriations and that the estimated deficiencies will run very much beyond that sum. I do not know of any more dangerous tendency in the administration of governmental departments, and I am very sure that we can never fix ourselves firmly on a basis of economy until the departments are conducted within the provisions made by congress.

"I wish you would call this matter to the attention of the various bureau chiefs so that a like situation may not be reported in future."

In his letter to the President, Senator Warren gave the total of deficiency estimates now actually before congress as $215,891,288.

Unionist Opposes Longer Season of Lake's Navigation

Members of the house merchant marine committee who are conducting hearings on the Scott bill to amend the LaFollette seaman's act, put in an entire day last week listening to thrilling tales of Great Lake tragedies as told by Patrick O'Brien of Buffalo, a representative of the Seamen's union.

O'Brien appeared before the committee to oppose the provisions of the Scott bill which would lengthen the summer navigation season and thereby permit passenger vessels to carry more passengers before May 15 and after September 15.

The Scott bill as it now stands would fix the summer season for the period between May 1 and October 15, but Representative Scott served notice that he intended offering an amendment to his bill which would extend the summer season up to the last of November. O'Brien likewise opposed a paragraph in the Scott bill which would allow the employment of certificated lifeboat men instead of able seamen.

O'Brien's stories of shipwrecks and disasters, in which the members of the committee were highly interested, were told to controvert previous testimony of owners that loss of life on the lakes was a rarity and that the weather on the lakes is favorable for navigation until early winter. O'Brien was unable to give any instance of loss of life from the wrecking of a passenger vessel in the history of Great Lake navigation. His stories of drownings had to do entirely with freight vessels, but were related for the purpose, he stated, of showing that the waters of the Great Lakes are not so placid before May 15 and after September 15 as to warrant a reduction beyond those dates of life saving equipment.

In opposing the provision of the Scott bill relating to the substitution of certificated lifeboat men for able seamen, O'Brien maintained that if this latitude were allowed, the safety of the traveling public would be greatly endangered through the absence of men competent to properly handle ships in case of an emergency.

The preponents of the bill concluded their testimony. R. G. McLean, of the Detroit Board of Commerce, in summing up the evidence offered by those who testified in behalf of the Scott bill, declared that so far as he was concerned he believed that even if all legal restrictions upon the operation of lake vessels were removed, the owners and operators of these vessels could be depended upon to take every necessary precaution to safeguard passengers.

The Belgian people have been vigilant in seeking to make the war-swept farms fit for cultivation, and a recent report shows that nearly one-half of the area damaged was cultivated last season

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URIC ACID
TRY THE WILLIAMS TREATMENT
85 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well, with no stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic pains, aching back or kidney trouble caused by body made acids.

If you suffer from bladder weakness, with burning, scalding pains, or if you are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night, you will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment should give.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all other ailments when due to excessive uric acid, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never tried The Williams Treatment, we will give one 85c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address. Please send 10 cents to help pay postage, packing, etc., to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. T-1927 P. O. building, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 85c bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligation. Only one bottle to the same address or family.—Adv.

Senators Put Up Immigration Bars for Entire Year

The Dillingham immigration bill which limits annual immigration to 3 per cent of the persons of various nationalities in the United States in 1910, was passed by the senate last week by a vote of 78 to 1, the only senator voting against the measure being Reed of Missouri, Democrat.

The senate refused by a vote of 60 to 15 to adopt the Johnson amendment which would permit the immigration of persons who could prove to the American authorities that they were the victims of political or religious persecution. The rejection of the Johnson amendment automatically rejected the house amendment which permitted the victims of religious persecution to enter.

The bill now goes to conference. Its supporters assert that it will go to the President in practically the same form and language as it passed the senate. The general opinion is that the house will accept the senate bill. The conferees who will represent the senate are Senators Dillingham, Colt, and King.

If signed by the President, the bill becomes effective within 15 days after enactment and will remain in force until June 30, 1922. Under the provisions of the bill about 350,000 immigrants would be permitted to land during the next 12 months.

MOTHER OF BERGDOLL TO GET SENTENCE

Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll and four others found guilty of aiding Grover and Erwin Bergdoll to desert from the army, will be sentenced May 17.

They were to be sentenced last week by Judge Dickinson, who ordered a postponement on account of the illness of United States Attorney McAvoy.

In addition to Mrs. Bergdoll, mother of the draft evaders, the defendants are Charles Braun, another son; James E. Romig, Albert S. Mitchell and Harry Schuh.

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LETTERS OF CHINESE FATHER TO SON REVEAL MISERY OF MILLIONS OF STARVING ORIENTALS

NOTE—The following letters were obtained by International News Service from F. T. Tsiang, a student at Columbia University, New York, who received them from his father.

Chang-teh-fu, Honan,
First Moon, Third Day,
Ninth Year of the Republic.

Dear Son—Your letter written during the winter vacation was brought to me yesterday morning by the postman. It reconciled us to your absence from our New Year festivities.

You tell us a great deal about a party you had, but little about your studies. I wonder if in your two years' stay in America you have not forgotten the virtue of industry which you seemed to have when you were by our side. Do all American university students spend their leisure in dragging young women around a room to the accompaniment of music?

If you knew the terrible conditions about our home here, you would probably feel more stimulated to hard work. Our neighbors and relatives are dying by the dozen for lack of food. Three days ago, Chang the Third, who, you remember, lives only one li from our home, hanged himself on a tree by the roadside. It seems that he had wheeled his wife to some place, maybe the village of Kao, in search of food. Disappointed, he started to go home. His wife in the meantime died on the wheelbarrow. He decided to shorten the slow, tortuous death of starvation by hanging himself by the road. His younger brother tried to bury him and his wife, but all he could do was to dig a little hole by the roadside and cover them with a few inches of earth. What an occurrence for the first day of the New Year!

Your second uncle wrote from Ta-ych-fu that the conditions there were equally bad. It seems that five provinces are affected: Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Honan and Shensi. If you remember your geography you will know that not less than 65 million people live in this region. Your uncle said that he had read in the Shanghai Shun Pao that not less than 15 million will die before the Winter will be over.

If I tell you more you will be too saddened to study. We are well. You will remember to take care of your self in a strange land. Your father

WANG CHI-KWEI.

First Moon, Fifteenth Day,
Ninth Year of the Republic.

Dear Son—Yesterday, when I was going to pay my New Year respects to your Shu-tsu (grandfather's brother), I saw a thing so horrible that it was the first thing to come to my mind when I took up my pen to write you. I was only two li out of the city when I saw a baby three or four years old by the path, wrapped up in dirty cloth of one kind or another. I stopped to look at the child, wondering whether it was dead. In a moment I heard some noise above my head. I turned to see what it was. A woman was up on a branch of an elm tree, picking the few dry leaves and chewing them as voraciously as a cow. There were so few leaves on the tree that I could count them in a few minutes. I don't understand how the woman with her little feet could have climbed up. But there she was.

You will ask what I did to help them. I put beside the baby ten coppers which I intended to give to your little cousin, the Eighth, as my New Year present. Then I walked away as fast as I could. I wish I were blind. I would be a little happier then.

I was going to tell you more about our relatives, but I cannot write more today. They are well, as well as they can be under present conditions. You will study, not to disappoint all our hopes in you. Your father. WANG CHI-KWEI.

Second Moon, Ninth Day,
Ninth Year of the Republic.

My Shun-tsing—Your letter, with an account of your expenses, was on the table when I came back from your aunt's home. You say that you are economizing, but I see that you spent two dollars and fifty cents gold in order to go to a theater. That gave us much sadness of heart. Two dollars and fifty cents gold will make five dollars in silver, enough to keep a mother and baby alive for a month. Could you not have controlled yourself from having that pleasure?

The elders of our clan were here a few days ago to plan for a charity fund. Everybody gave something. I, as my last resource, gave 30,000 coppers, a part of the money which I intended to be your sister's dowry. Two of the elders, Wo-fu and Lei-mon, asked that the money be spent only for the Wangs, our own clan. I was a little angry and told them that if we had hearts we should help all, whether they are surnamed Wang, or Chang, or Li.

If you should come home now you will find our house crowded. Your mother took four girls in and I have kept five boys here. We give them rice porridge three times a day with a little cabbage soup. They will live, I hope.

Your first uncle had a child born two days ago. He came to ask me for a name for the baby. I said, "Che-chung" (helping the multitude), to commemorate this period of national distress when our family is trying to relieve the numerous hungry and cold. I think that is quite appropriate.

An American called Pe-si-sen (Mr. White,), was in the city a few days ago. He spoke Mandarin, but not well. He said to the people gathered in front of Kuang-yin temple that in a few days there will be some food from America. He told the men that if they would go to Wei-hwei they would find work in repairing the roads. That is a good measure. If our officials remembered and practiced the teachings of our sages they would do something of the kind, too. When he finished speaking, people did not call him Pe-si-sen, but Chiu-min-wang (life-saving king.)

You seem to play a great deal. You said that you had learned skating, but that there being little snow this year you have had little chance to enjoy the sport. I wish America will come to take all the snow from us; then we will not have to burn our barns and our roofs to keep ourselves warm.

You are old enough, I trust to keep yourself warm-clad, and to eat nourishing food. We are well.

Father.
WANG CHI-KWEI.

Under the Lamp,
Third Noon, Fifth Day,
Ninth Year of the Republic.

Shun-tsing, my son—You say you have passed your semester examinations. Good; that comforts your parents. We hope you will be a worthy scion of Wang. Now, only the new learning can save our country from foreign aggression. If you do well, you may have a part in building up the new nation. There is no more that a father can expect than this.

You also said that the Chinese students in your university are staging Mu-lan to get money to send home for the sufferers. If many American friends helped you, you would undoubtedly have made a big sum. America is rich; Americans have the money to help us.

Your former teacher wrote me from Shanghai that the merchants were planning to raise two million dollars for the relief. He said that Nieh Che-Chih, the cotton merchant, was leading the campaign. He may succeed, but it seems to me that two million from one city is slightly too ambitious.

You always said that the Chinese people spent too much money for their funerals. You disliked the Buddhist priests. I agree with you. All this is only superstition. Filial piety can be cherished without superstition. But if this famine has taught us one thing it has taught us to bury the dead cheaply. Now, we don't stop to inquire about Feng-hsel; we dig a hole anywhere, any way. No coffins; no white mourning cloth; no processions. But the cruel crows prey on the dead bodies! That we should allow the dead to be violated by the animals is too much for me.

Can I hope that after you have learned Western science you will be able to prevent famine for all time? Study then Western science and come back to teach the people how to prevent famine. In a way, it is not the fault of the people, the poor people. In your judgment, you must be kind to them. Two years ago this region was stricken by flood. The poor, thrifty, industrious people paid no attention to it and sowed again the next season. But last year we had no rain. The farmers tilled, sowed and kept the land free from weeds, but the drought killed all. How can you blame the people? Can you ask more of them than working hard and saving much?

Not a day passes now without dozens dying around here. I wonder if in the recent war, the great war, more died than those dead and dying due to this famine. You said that the American papers estimated that about 17 millions died in Europe; well, that is not many more than 15 millions dying in China now. Do you think that the Christian people of America will understand our distress and come to our help? Of course they have helped, but they must help more, for we have no other source of help.

It is warmer now. Your mother, brothers and sister are all well. I myself don't know whether I am sick or tired. I trust there is nothing serious. Father,

WANG CHI-KWEI.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "I never expect to live long enough to see a book containing an explanation of the Einstein theory become one of the best sellers.

Life's Discomforts.

Opening a letter, expecting to find a check, and instead discovering a bill.

A Pessimist Is—

A fellow who puts 15 eggs under a sitting hen and expects only two or three chicks.

Useless Occupation.

Cleaning up a house with the expectation that a mere husband will notice it.

DESSERT.

Dessert is an edible concoction created in the culinary department of the household and transferred to the dining table for consumption after the substantial part of the meal has disappeared down the esophagus of the individual who is doing the dining. In other words, it is the cook's hint that the dinner is over and the sooner one swallows the dessert the quicker the dishes can be cleared away and washed.

We don't know how many calories, vitamines and other scientific ingredients dessert possesses but we are aware that often it packs an awful wallop and many times lays a hearty eater out for the count. Most people make a mistake in handling dessert. They think it is to be eaten. Instead it should be minced over. To devour it greedily and in large quantities brings on an aftermath of pain and misery in the lower regions of the human torso.

There are many kinds and varieties of dessert, including straight and mixed, good and bad, sweet and sour, and neither. The most plebeian forms are pudding, pie, fruit, watermelon, ice cream, cigars and cigarets. Of course there are aristocratic brands of dessert but the few people who eat them do so for politeness. Modern women are beginning to regard the cigaret as a necessary dessert. They puff and cough, and cough and puff through one and consider themselves stylish.

Pie is the great American dessert. A Yankee without his pie is like a dog with no tail to wag. There are many different kinds of pie and each one has its own particular kind of grudge against the human stomach. Pie is popular, but it doesn't win the approval of the gentlemen who prescribe medicine for the benefit of the sick. It seems that pie injures the health of everybody but doctors. The latter distribute propaganda against pie-eating but they make sure that their own cooks keep in practice as pie-bakers. Pie usually heads the list of attractive foods forbidden to those who are compelled to diet in order to live a somewhat dreary existence. For what is life without pie?

The dessert question worries the housewife more than anything else. Sometimes all she can say is, "What will I have for dessert?" Often she waits until her husband comes home to ask him for suggestions. He makes a few. She eliminates them and chooses something he hasn't mentioned.

One of the oldest desserts in existence is the dish of prunes. In a boarding house one never thinks of dessert. He rushes to the table in the evening and simply asks, "What kind of prunes are we going to have tonight?"

Once in a while you'll meet a man who doesn't care much about dessert. He's happy if a plate of corned beef and cabbage is placed before him. Then all he wants for dessert is a big chew of scrap tobacco.

Little Vexations.

March weather in May.

A garter that won't stay fastened.

Losing a straw hat in the wind.

Finding your purse empty when you get up in the morning.

A 24-hour drizzle on a holiday.

Going home and finding a note from your wife informing you to get the potatoes ready for supper.

51,000,000 POUNDS GIVEN TO BRITISH RAILROADS

Sir Eric Geddes, British minister of transportation, announced that the government had reached an agreement with the railroads by which it would pay 51,000,000 pounds sterling in complete satisfaction of all claims growing out of wartime agreements. The government's liabilities originally were put at 156,000,000 pounds.

The proposed settlement will form part of a bill which is soon to be introduced in parliament, which will provide for a grouping of the railways and which it is hoped will be agreed to by the railways.

Business Prospect for This Summer Is "Fair to Poor"

Complete stabilization of commodity prices may not be expected this year, the prospect for summer retail trade is "fair to poor" and interest rates will remain stationary this year, notes the economic survey drawn up by John S. Drum, president of the American Bankers' association, and submitted at a recent session of that organization.

Drum's report was drawn after a voluminous amount of material in answer to a questionnaire had been obtained from 1,000 men prominent in industry and finance throughout the country. The report shows business conditions as of April, this year.

Other conclusions developed by the survey are:

1—Sentiment almost unanimous in favor of repeal of excess profits taxes.

2—Considerable majority in favor of sales tax.

3—Great majority opposed to cancellation of allied debts to United States.

4—The situation resulting from cancellation of contracts is very serious in industrial states, although less serious than in the fall and winter of 1920.

5—Manufacturers and exporters are relaxing their efforts in making sales to foreign countries.

6—There is an accumulation of manufactured goods in storage, there being a surplus in virtually all goods.

7—Commodity prices will not be less than 25 per cent higher than in 1914. The minority opinion was that within two or three years prices will fall at least to 1914 levels.

8—The retailers unanimously were reported to be buying very sparingly.

9—Collection are slow to fair.

10—Transportation facilities are adequate, owing to slackened business, there being a surplus of cars.

11—There is a general reduction of production and in many cases complete shutdowns of industrial plants.

12—The efficiency of labor is greater than a year ago.

13—There is a surplus of raw materials, due rather to decreased demand than to increased production.

14—Taking the country as a whole, the lack of abundant credit for farming and crop purposes will cause but very little reduction in acreage sown this year.

15—Building operations, despite the housing shortage, will be less than last year.

16—Dwellings will be constructed in greater number, commercial buildings will be second in importance in building operations, while very few factories and industrial plants will be put up.

As to building operations most answers were qualified by the statement that building operations will be very greatly restricted unless costs are reduced.

Hoover Asks for Protective Tariff to Help Business

Immediate congressional action to check the inroads of German foreign trade in the United States, was urged recently by Secretary Hoover before the house ways and means committee. A revived German commerce, he said, was fast driving certain American lines out of business.

The commerce department head asked for a protective tariff "of a large order" and spoke favorably of the contemplated change in policy with respect to the basis of assessing import duties.

Germany continues the policy of indirectly subsidizing her industries, Mr. Hoover said, adding that on the basis of reports by federal agents the subsidy amounted to around 50 per cent of the production costs.

The secretary made it plain that while subsidies were continued the German industrial nation was placed solidly in a position for cheap production. He cited steel prices quoted by German firms in neutral markets as $12 a ton below American prices on the same grade. Other lines of American trade were suffering likewise outside of the United States, he said, adding that while these could not be controlled, the home market could be protected against the increasing stream.

MICHIGAN BEET CROP NOT SOLD COLLECTIVELY

The Michigan Beet Sugar Growers' association failed to sell the 1921 Michigan crop "collectively" to the factories, it was announced by the Michigan state farm bureau.

In 1920 a "strike" was called by the association and hundreds of regular growers of sugar beets failed to plant acreage. Others singed agreements but reneged, resulting in bad feeling in many sections. It is said no strike will be called this year, but the growers will use the association as their selling agent.

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CAN'T SELL GOVERNMENT FLEET, SAYS FARRELL

To sell the American merchant marine fleet, "which cost the taxpayers of the United States more than three billions of dollars is impossible," without revising or navigation laws, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation and permanent chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, declared at the eighth annual convention of the latter body in session at Cleveland.

"The ships cannot be sold until a market exists for them, and until that time investors will not furnish the money to buy them," the speaker said.

DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

A HOT day is just one of the incidents of life that recalls the legend: "Drink Coca-Cola, Delicious and Refreshing."

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For 60 Yrs. the standard remedy. It never fails. Druggists, general stores or mail. 50c bottle. Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

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In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 812-G Durston Bldg, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

RUSS-GERMAN TREATY MADE

Commercial Relations Between Countries Resumed, Propaganda Is Barred.

Germany has concluded a preliminary trade agreement with soviet Russia and the convention became effective May 6. The official test shows the pact will continue to be operative until a commercial treaty is completed. Provision has been made that either party may terminate the agreement by giving three months notice.

The convention says that it is to be a binding basis for the resumption of trade relations and to be interpreted in the spirit of a mutual desire to promote prosperous and economic relations between the two countries. It authorizes Germany and Russia to exchange commercial delegations consisting of a chief and seven principal assistants, all of whom will enjoy diplomatic prerogatives and will be given the fullest consular powers necessary to legalize contracts and facilitate business. Merchant ships of both countries are to enjoy the customary privileges relative to territorial waters and postal, telegraph and postal communications will be fully resumed.

The commercial delegations are to be pledged not to carry on propaganda unfavorable to their respective governments and both countries assume responsibility for the acts of their representatives. Aaron Scheinemann signed for the bolshevik government and Gustav Behrendt and Baron Von Maltzen for Germany.

An agreement also has been completed for the exchange of prisoners held by either country.

GERMANY GETS ULTIMATUM ON WAR INDEMNITY

Continued From Page One.

ated German states. Germany is to assign funds for security as follows:

1—Proceeds of all German maritime and land duties and customs.

2—The proceeds of the 25 per cent tax on exports.

3—The proceeds of such direct or indirect taxes or other funds as Germany may propose to the committee on guarantees and the committee shall approve.

The clause regarding payment of a 25 per cent export tax provides for alternative payment of an equivalent amount by Germany if the German financiers propose a satisfactory scheme that is approved by the committee on guarantees.

Must Obey Treaty.

The allied ultimatum not only demanded that Germany meet her indemnity obligations but also that Germany fulfill all the terms of the treaty of Versailles that she has so far evaded. Germany is ordered to disarm and to put her war culprits on trial at once. The following official statement was issued giving the terms of the ultimatum:

"The supreme council, in accordance with Article 235 of the treaty of Versailles, decided to ask the reparations commission to notify Germany by May 6 at the latest regarding the time and methods of German payments. Further the reparations commission was asked to summon Germany to declare categorically six days from the receipt of the communication her resolution (intention) in the matter, without any reservation or delay or conditions, upon the following terms:

"1—Execute without delay the obligations defined by the reparations commission.

"2—Accept and realize without reservation the guarantees prescribed by the commission.

"3—Execute measures concerning military, naval and aerial disarmament which were communicated to Germany in the note of January 29. Germany has so far failed to comply with these measures, but they must be executed at once, the remainder of the work being accomplished by a date which will be fixed later.

"4—Proceed without delay to the trial of war criminals, also, other parts of the treaty that have not yet been fulfilled.

"Quackless" ducks, known as the Muscovy breed, have been introduced into the United States from Russia.

A gum which is said to have all the properties of rubber is obtained from the candlewood of Arizona.

American apples are shipped to eighty different countries and are said to reach all parts of the world.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Wheat was higher than last week but dropped slightly at the opening of the market on Monday. The market's strength was the result of bullish crop reports from the southwest. Field advices indicated that prospects for an early harvest of the winter crop were gone. There was little change in produce prices. Butter held steady, while eggs were down one cent.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.50; May, $1.50 July, $1.19. Corn, cash, 64c. Oats, cash, 40½c. Barley, cash, 70c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.39. Cloverseed, cash, $13.50; Oct., $9.90; Dec., $9.70. Alsike, cash, $13.50; August, $11.50; Oct., $10.25. Timothy, cash, 1918, $2.95; 1919, $3.00; 1920, $3.05; May, $3.05; Sept., $3.40; Oct., $3.35.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.41½; July, $1.14. Corn, May, 59⅜c; July, 61⅞c; Sept., 64⅛c. Oats, May, 36⅜c; July, 38¼c; Sept., 39⅝c. Barley, May, 62c; July, 63c. Rye, May, $1.39; July, $1.08; Sept., 95c.

Produce

TOLEDO — Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 38c; solid pack, 37c; nut margarine, 26@27c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 22c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. bricks, 35c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 33c; domestic, 32c; new Michigan, 24@25c; longhorn, 24c.

Eggs—Candled, 24c; selects, 27c.

Bacon—Fat, 17c; lean, 26½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 23c; 9 to 10 lbs., 22½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 21½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 15½c. Hams, 27½c. Lard, 10c. Sausage—Bologna, 16c; frankfurters, 19c; fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 17c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 32@33c; turkeys, 45@48c; geese, 20@22c; chickens, 28@30c; old roosters, 18@20c.

Hides—No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2c; bull 2c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 7c; No. 2 kip, 5½c; cured hides, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $1.50.

Cleveland—Butter—Extra, in tubs, 36½@37c; prints, 37½@38c; extra firsts, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 24½@27c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 28c; extra firsts, 27c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 24½c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 22@24c; high grade of animal oil, 25@25½c; lower grades, 20c. Cheese—York state, 22@23c; brick, 20@21c; limburger, fancy, 30c; Swiss, 35c and up. Poultry—Live heavy fowls, 31@32c; roosters, 18c; broilers, 50@65c. Potatoes—Ohio and New York round white, $1.60@1.70 per 150-lb. sack; Florida Hastings, $8.50@8.75 per bbl. of 165 lbs. Sweet Potatoes, Virginia kiln-dried, $1.50@2.00 per hamper.

Chicago—Butter, higher; creamery extras, 31c; standards, 29½c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 36,074 cases. Poultry, alive, unchanged. Potatoes—Old, firm; receipts, 49 cars; Northern Whites, 80@90c cwt.; bulk, 70@80c cwt.; new, steady; Florida No. 1, $9.00 bbl.; No. 2, $5.00; Texas, $4.50 cwt.

New York—Butter steady; receipts, 10,855; creamery, higher than extras, 36¼@37c; creamery, extras (92 score), 35½@36c; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 32@35c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 18c. Eggs firm; receipts, 29,691; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 25@26½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, firsts to extras, 28@32c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, browns, extras, 31c; do., gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25½@30c; storage packed, extra firsts, 28½@29c; do., firsts, 27@28c. Cheese steady; receipts, 6,133; state, whole milk, flats, short held specials, 20@21c; do., average run, 19c; state, whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 17½@18c; do., average run, 16½@17c. Live poultry, steady; turkeys, 30c; dressed poultry quiet; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; heavies, $8.75; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $9.25@9.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500; market steady; top sheep, $7.00; top lambs, $11.00. Calves — Receipts, 75; market steady; top, $11.50.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 200; slow; dull. Calves—Receipts, 250; 50c lower, $5.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; steady to 15c higher; heavy, $9.25@9.50; mixed yorkers, $9.50@9.65; light do., $9.25 9.50; pigs, $9.25; roughs, $7.00@7.25; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200; steady; lambs, $5.00@11.50; yearlings, $7.00@9.50; wethers, $7.50@7.75; ewes, $2.00@7.00; mixed sheep, $7.00@7.25.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 300; four loads of Texas steers steady; compared with week ago steers 50c to 75c higher; Texas steers, 25c lower; cows and light yearlings and heifers, 50c higher; bulls, 25c to 50c higher; canners steady; stockers and feeders, 25c higher; calves, 25c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; active; 15c to 25c higher; light weights showing most gains; top, $8.75; bulk lights and medium weights, $8.60@8.75; practically no heavy hogs here; packers sows and pigs steady; quality and clearance good. Sheep—No receipts; no market; for the week: spring lambs, $1 lower; clipped lambs, 50c higher; ewes, 25c to 50c lower.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with a week ago, good and choice heavy beef steers, 35@50c higher; others and yearlings steady to 25c higher; fat she-stock and bulls, steady to 25c higher; stockers and feeders, steady to 25c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; active and strong to 10c higher; top, $8.80; bulk of sales, $8.30@8.75; pigs, steady, $7.25@8.35. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; compared with week ago, fed lambs, 25@40c higher; spring lambs, uneven but sharply lower; yearlings and sheep, generally steady.

COUNTY AGENT TALKS— Complains of High Rates

"Can you do anything to get rates reduced on agricultural limestone and commercial fertilizer? The farmers of our county want both and will not put out as many acres of crops this Spring as usual unless they can have some consideration. The freight rates are excessive and we read in the newspapers that the number of idle cars is increasing daily, for want of business. There would be more business if the freight rates were not excessive and prohibitive."

This was the substance of a letter received by Rural Welfare from a county agent in the hill country. He has tested the soil and knows that it needs limestone to sweeten it up. Many persons believe the railroads are making a big mistake by not at once lowering freight rates. Railroad men say wages are too high to cut rates.

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A two dollar sale in every house— sometimes several sales. Our Bostonian shopping bag—the bag that holds everything—used for shopping; carrying lunch; evening traveling; newest patterns. Latest improvements. Made of never wear-out dura-leather. Women go crazy to hove one. Men and women who are live wires and can do the business will hear of something to their advantage by addressing [illegible] International Shopping Bag Co., Frankford and Lehigh, Philadelphia.

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AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. **Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-O, Amsterdam, N. Y.**

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Salesmen—Make extra money easily. Sell our accident and sickness policies in your spare time; $5,000 death, $25 weekly benefit for $10 yearly. Address Underwriters, Dept. S-270, Newark, N. J.

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Tobacco—Chewing and smoking, 40 cents lb.; 100 lbs., $30, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Paul O'Connell, McQuady, Ky.

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For sale, first class farms and wild land; good clay farms from $50 to $75 per acre; wild lands, good heavy soil, [illegible] per acre. Write or see F. P. Campbell, Walhalla, Mason Co., Mich.

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120-Acre Riverside Farm With Horse, 4 Cows and

Heifers, 4 hogs, wagons, sleighs, threshing machine, implements, vegetables, hay, wood, etc.; everything to quick buyer for $2,300 with $1,000 down, easy terms; edge town in famous farming section, heavy cropping fields; brook-watered pasture; large quantity wood, timber; maple shaded 6-room house, overlooking village and beautiful river, big barn, silo, garage, ets. Details page 8 Illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 150 S Nassau st., New York City.

Pennsylvania and New York farms for sale. Good dairy country. Acreage $25 to $50. Don't pass up this opportunity. THE E. H. SHREVE REAL ESTATE CO., Union City, Pa.

HOW THE BOLSHEVIKI REGARD THEIR "TRADE CONCESSIONS"

BY JOHN SPARGO.

From time to time, in the pages of various journals, I have discussed from various angles the problem of trade relations with Soviet Russia. In especial, I have pointed out that the Bolsheviki could not desire a better opportunity for promoting their policy of world revolution than would be provided by any extensive trade with this or other nations upon a credit basis. Upon the strength of their record in dealing with other nations, and not simply as an inference from Bolshevist theory—legitimate as that would be—I have asserted that the leaders of Soviet Russia were not acting in good faith in granting such "concessions" as that offered to Mr. Vanderlip, and so much advertised in the press. It is quite astonishing that such men as United States Senator France should be so easily duped by the Bolshevist propaganda.

Of course, whenever I have argued that no serious attention should be given to the offers of these great economic advantages to our capitalists by the Bolsheviki, the pro-Bolshevist propagandists have attempted to discount and discredit arguments by alleging that my strong prejudices against the Bolsheviki disqualify me as a witness. Presumably, however, no such claim can be entered against the testimony of such a master-Bolshevik as Nikolai Lenine, or that of his faithful henchman and disciple, Zinoviev. It is worth while, therefore, calling attention to some recent utterances of these men upon this very important subject. The Petrograd Pravda, No. 70, Dec. 1, 1920, published a speech delivered by Lenine in Moscow a day or two previously, from which I take the following paragraphs:

"We are offering several million dessiatines of forest in the province of Archangel which in spite of all our efforts we are unable to exploit.

"Concessions do not mean peace. They also mean war, but in another guise which is more to our benefit.

"War has heretofore been waged by means of tanks, guns, etc., which prevented us from working. Now the war will be conducted on the economic front. They may endeavor to restore the freedom of trade, but they cannot do anything without us. Also, they will be compelled to obey our laws. Our workmen may learn from them, but in the event of war all property will remain in our hands according to the laws of war. Concessions, I repeat, represent the continuation of war in the economic domain. They will no doubt try to cheat us and to evade our laws. But for this purpose we have corresponding institutions: the All-Russian, the Moscow and the Provincial Extraordinary Commission. We are certain of victory.

"Eighteen months ago we were willing to sign peace which would have left vast tracts of land in the hands of Denikin and Kolchak. They did not agree and lost everything. We have accurately traced the road to world revolution. It is not a straight road, it takes a zigzagging course. We have deprived the bourgeoisie of its strength and it can no longer defeat us by armed force. At first they forbade us to conduct Communist propaganda. Now there is no such law and to demand it is foolish. They are undergoing a process of disruption from within, and this strengthens us."

Surely, this is quite as unmistakable as it is authoritative. Lenine tells us, in so many words that "concessions . . . . represent the continuation of war in the economic domain." The capitalists who are gullible enough to accept such concessions in return for goods, will not be able to evade the exactions of Bolshevism. The Bolsheviki will have the upper hand, because in the event of any conflict all the property will be in their hands. There is a very grim warning that any attempt to get the better of the Bolsheviki will bring into play the "All-Russian, the Moscow and the Provincial Extraordinary Commissions."

On the 8th of December Zinoviev addressed a meeting in Petrograd and dealt with the same subject. The speech is reported in the Petrograd Pravda, number 281, Dec. 14, 1920, and from that report I quote the following paragraphs:

"The position is this: Our Socialist republic is encircled by capitalism. Obviously, socialism and capitalism cannot maintain neighborly relations for any length of time. History knows of two issues: Either the world revolution, or capitalism must win. But the period of "balance" will last several years. Meanwhile, the forces develop in such a manner that socialism is gaining strength, whilst capitalism is waning.

"The question of concessions is a question of economic peace between ourselves and the powers of the west. Some people call this a Brest-Litovsk. Such, however, is not the case. If we are in need of commercial relations with the west, the western powers stand in greater need of trade with us owing to the unprecedented industrial and economic crisis.

"It is likewise wrong to state that in granting concessions to western capitalism, Russia will come under its influence and become its colony. Concessions would have long since been agreed to by the west had they been altogether profitable. If there be any danger in concessions, the danger is solely to the western capitalists, into whose camp the concessions may bring a severe split.

"To use plain language, the gist of the matter is: Who is going to be outwitted? We think that we shall outwit them, as we shall be capable of defending ourselves in the encounter with the business men of the west.

"The economic side of the question is very important. In carrying out the concessions, the capitalists will be compelled to erect all kinds of plants which will in the end remain in our possession. As a matter of fact, in the present conditions the capitalists are but a medium for the transfer of the riches they have accumulated to the common use of the world at large.

"It is therefore not a question of selling the country, but of using western capital for world revolution. That is our view which is shared by the workmen of the west.

"Fears are being expressed that foreign capital will cling to our property, will endeavor to cheat and deceive us and will exploit our riches in a rapacious manner. In this connection, we shall see to it that they, and not ourselves, are the losers.

"Together with our raw material, we shall carry to the west the revolutionary spirit, the proletarian unity which have maintained us in power for over three years. We must try to remain at peace with all countries as long as possible. Concessions are one of the means to this end. It is stipulated in our treaty that the owners of the concession lose all the rights granted to them by the agreement as soon as hostile action is taken by the respective government. It should be noted that questions of war and peace are decided by big bankers. War against us would obviously be against their interests."

Zinoviev's views are, of course, identical with those of his master, though somewhat differently expressed. It is frankly a question of "outwitting" the business men who are foolish enough, or reckless enough, to accept such concessions as security for credit. Zinoviev sees clearly enough the realities of the situation. He knows that there cannot be any profit to western capitalists in such an arrangement, and says "concessions would have long since been agreed to by the west had they been altogether profitable." He sees that there is danger in such a policy, not for the bolsheviki, but for capitalist nations. "If there be any danger in concessions the danger is solely to the western capitalists into whose camp the concessions may bring a severe split." Those persons who have been arguing that extensive trade relations with soviet Russia can be relied upon to bring about such an evolution of bolshevism as to render it inocuous, will do well to consider these quite recent utterances by two of the foremost leaders of the bolsheviki.

HAITI TO ASK WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. ARMY

Delegation of Islanders in Washington to Present Plea for Evacuation to President Harding.

Three representatives of the Patriotic Union of Haiti are in Washington to present to President Harding, the state department and congress, a plea for the withdrawal of the American forces now occupying the island. They will present a report in which the American marines and Haitian gendarmes are accused of committing numerous atrocities not investigated by the Daniels court of inquiry.

The report calls the American occupation the "most terrible regime of military autocracy ever carried on in the great American democracy." The three delegates are H. Pauleus Sannon, former Haitian secretary of foreign affairs and former minister to the United States; Stenio Vencent, former president of the Haitian senate, and H. Perceval Thoby, former charge d'affaires of the Haitian legation in Washington.

What Haitians Demand.

The Haitian people, according to the report, in addition to reparations for the wrongs and injuries done them, desire:

1. Immediate abolition of martial law and courts martial.

2. Immediate reorganization of the Haitian police and military forces, and withdrawal within a short period of the United States military occupation.

3. Abrogation of the convention of 1915.

4. Convocation within a short period of a constituent assembly with all the guarantees of electoral liberty.

Among the acts charged against the American occupation of Haiti are:

Kidnapping of $500,000 of Haitian government funds which American marines carried off in broad daylight and took aboard the gunboat Machias, the funds being deposited in a New York bank, to "force the Haitian government to accept control of the custom houses by systematically depriving it of financial resources."

Death of 4,000 prisoners in the prisons of Cape Haitien and of 5,475 prisoners at Chabert, an American camp, in the three years in 1918-'20.

Administration of water cure and other tortures by American officers and marines, and the commission of "numberless abominable crimes" of which 25 cases with names and dates are given in the report.

Yankee Coup d'Etat.

Entrance by Gen. Smedley D. Butler on June 19, 1917, revolver in hand, followed by American officers armed with their revolvers, into the Haitian legislative chamber and dissolution by force of the Haitian legislative assembly.

Enforced ratification on June 12, 1918, of a new Haitian constitution with marines presiding at the ballot boxes, only ballots bearing the word "yes" being issued.

Exclusion from the naval court of inquiry of "all Haitians who had anything to say regarding the numerous cases of murder, brutality, rape, arson, etc., that is, of Haitians who wished to convince the court of inquiry of the way in which the forces of the occupation had carried out their duty in Haiti."

The report is supplementary to two resolutions calling for congressional investigation of Haitian affairs, one introduced by Senator Hiram Johnson of California, the other by Representative Bland of Indiana.

The naval investigation ordered by Secretary Daniels is characterized as a "joke," and Admiral Knapp is accused of having done "nothing at all" when ordered to investigate.

SAYS FRIENDSHIP BOND TIES U. S. AND BRITAIN

Great Britain and the United States may have their little differences, but there is a strong underlying bond of friendship, declared Bainbridge Colby, former President Wilson's last secretary of state, in an address at a luncheon of the American club, in the Savoy at London.

"America was late getting into the war, but she came," said Mr. Colby. "She is coming late into the peace, but she will come in a fashion that will leave no doubt of the desire of the American people to discern and discharge their duty to the world.

"British and American friendship is the sturdiest fact which exists today in the field of internatonal relatons. True, we differ now and then, but often on analysis we differ only as to why we really agree. The unhesitating, outspoken way that discussions are conducted is a fine tribute to the deep respect we feel for each other's motives, policies and purposes. Such relations may be enlivened on occasion, but can never be imperilled

Quadruplets to Celebrate Sixth Birthday

The Keys quadruplets of Hollis, Oklahoma, and the only quadruplets in that state, will celebrate their sixth birthday June 4. The quadruplets, all girls, are children of average size and lively dispositions. Daughters of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. M. Keys, they play together, eat together and do almost everything else together in perfect harmony. They have not been ill a day since birth.

The four, from left to right: Roberta, Mona, Mary and Leota, are shown in the photograph in the order of their birth. The first three are brunettes and the fourth is a blonde.

GEORGE HARVEY MADE U. S. REPRESENTATIVE IN DELIBERATIONS OF ALLIED CONFERENCES

President Harding's decision that the United States shall be represented in the deliberations of the allied conferences, the ambassadors' conference and the reparations commission destroys the last hope for Germany of successfully evading payment of the war costs to the full extent of her ability.

That is regarded in Washington as the chief significance of this government's acceptance of the invitation of Premier Lloyd George in behalf of the allied governments.

By removing all doubt as to whether the United States stands with its late allies in all vital matters growing out of the war, moreover the President is believed to have provided Germany with a powerful incentive to make a quick settlement with her late enemies.

No Recognition of League.

What the President's decision does not mean, however, is regarded almost as important as what it does mean.

It does not mean, for instance, that the United States is either joining the league of nations as created in the Versailles peace treaty, or in any way recognizing or dealing with it.

Democratic newspapers and former Wilson administration officials gloated gleefully over what they asserted was the spectacle of the new Republican administration, which came into power with anti-league pledges, now virtually accepting the league and joining with the allies in putting it into effect.

The fallacy of these arguments is apparent to anyone having knowledge of the facts. Both the President and Secretary Hughes who wrote the acceptance message, will see that the facts are made plain.

Are Unofficial Bodies.

Neither the allied conference, now meeting at London, nor the ambassadors' conference which meets from time to time at Paris was created or authorized by the league of nations' covenant or council and in no way is connected with either.

Both are unofficial or extra legal bodies formed for the purpose of shaping the policies of the allied governments in matters growing out of the war and the enforcement of the treaty.

Although the United States will be represented in the proceedings of both, it will not be bound by the acts of either except to the extent to which the President agrees within his constitutional limitations. Anything in the nature of a formal agreement between this and other governments would necessarily have to be submitted in treaty form to the senate and ratified by a two-thirds vote.

In designating George Harvey, new American ambassador to Great Britain, as the American representative at the allied conference, the President gave striking assurance that the United States will not be dragged into any entangling alliances or involved in any purely European controversies.

Are Irreconcilable.

Harvey is an "irreconcilable" foe of the League of Nations with a shrewd and discriminating mind, and the President is confident no wool will be pulled over his eyes.

Both the President and Secretary Hughes are making it clear that the United States will participate in the conferences first, because of the desire to have the German indemnity issues finally settled and the world returned to a permanent peace basis and, second, because of the important American interests and rights involved.

Myron T. Herrick will suceeed Hugh Wallace as American representative in the ambassadors' conferences as soon as he succeeds Wallace in the Paris post.

As for the reparations commission, which is an official body authorized by the treaty, Roland W. Boyden, a Boston lawyer of high standing, will continue to serve as the official American observer. His participating will keep this government constantly informed, but, like the other representatives, not tied or committed to the body's acts.

Mandate Question Up.

The supreme council is an outgrowth of the council of four, which functioned at Paris during the drafting of the peace treaty, and to it have been referred for settlement many important questions, including the American protest to the League of Nations against the award to Japan of a mandate for the island of Yap. It is, in fact, expected to take up the whole subject of mandates, which was reopened by recent notes of the American government to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

Another important question, which it has been indicated will be taken up with the council by Mr. Harvey, is the possibility of initiating a world conference for disarmament. The President, although he has asked that no action on this subject be taken in congress at this time, is understood to favor strongly such a conference so soon as conditions in Europe will permit.

Wants Disarmament Discussed.

President Harding, it was authoritatively disclosed, believes that disarmament discussion should be discussed by the supreme council of the allied nations.

In making it clear to members of congress that he does not want his hand forced on the disarmament issue the President has made it clear that if the matter is not brought up by anyone elese, he may, at the proper time, urge that Colonel Harvey suggest to the council that the matter be discussed with a view to a possible international conference on the issue.

The President believes discussion of the question logically belongs to the supreme council and that nothing would be more plausible than for a movement toward an international disarmament conference to initiate there.

The President also is of the mind that the time even for this will not be ripe until some of the perplexing problems growing out of the war have progressed more nearly to final solution and he does not want to be embarrassed by congressional resolutions directing him to call a disarmament conference while world conditions are so unsettled.

President Harding announced the decision of the administration to send representatives to the supreme council, the ambassador's conference and reparations commission following the cabinet meeting at which it was discussed and approved. Shortly afterward Secretary Hughes made public the allied invitation and America's reply.

Lloyd George's Message.

The invitation was conveyed in the following message from Lloyd George, British prime minister.

"As president of the allied conference, which is just completing its sittings in London, I am authorized with the unanimous concurrence of all the powers here represented to express to the United States government our feeling that the settlement of the international difficulties in which the world is still involved would be materially assisted by the co-operation of the United States; and I am, therefore, to inquire whether that government is disposed to be represented in the future, as it was at an earlier date, at allied conferences, wherever they may meet, at the ambassadors' conference, which sits at Paris, and on the reparations commission?

"We are united in feeling that American cognizance of our proceedings, and, where possible, American participation in them, will be best facilitated by this."

Yes, Secretary Hughes Says.

To this message Secretary Hughes sent the following reply:

"The government of the United States has received through the British ambassador the courteous communication in which you state that, with the unanimous concurrence of the powers represented at the allied conference in London, you are to inquire whether this government is disposed to be represented in the future, as it was in the past at all allied conferences, at the conference of ambassadors in Paris, and on the reparation commission.

"The government of the United States, while maintaining the traditional policy of absentation from participation in matters of distinctly European concern, is deeply interested in the proper economic adjustments and in the just settlement of the matters of world-wide importance which are under discussion in these conferences, and desires helpfully to co-operate in the deliberations upon these questions.

Boyden to Resume Work.

"Mr. George Harvey, appointed ambassalor to Great Britain, will be instructed on his arrival in England to take part as the representative of the President of the United States in the deliberations of the supreme council.

"The American ambassador to France will be instructed to resume his place as unofficial observer on the conference of ambassadors, and Mr. Roland W. Boyden will be instructed to sit again in an unofficial capacity on the reparations commission.

"The government of the United States notes with pleasure your expression of the belief of the representatives of the allied governments assembled in London that American co-operation in the settlement of the great international questions growing out of the World war will be of material assistance."

VIVIANI SAYS COVENANT TO CHANGE TO SUIT U. S.

Belief that the United States could not stand aside "from the work of world regeneration" if the league of nations covenant were drastically amended was expressed by Rene Viviani in replying to queries from American correspondents as to what he thought of the prospects of the league after his recent visit to the United States.

"By the September meeting of the assembly the league of nations will be relieved of its cumbersome, objectionable features through amendment of the covenant," he said. "It will become rid of the articles which make it appear like a super-state when this is done."

Nobles at Work

The former European nobility is hot on the trail of the weekly pay envelope these days. A Hungarian countess is mannequin in a Vienna dressmaking establishment and an Austrian arch-duchess is a governess. A Russian countess, finding herself out of a job, recently shot herself at a hotel dance.

CHURCH FOLKS STUDY PEACE PLAN OF IRISH

Digintaries of Catholic Faith in England Are Active in New Move to End Turmoil.

English ecclesiastics of the Catholic church are taking an important part in the new Irish peace movement. A meeting of prelates was held in London recently.

It was proposed to send a delegation to Cardinal Bourne suggesting that the cardinal formulate an invitation to Eamonn De Valera, "president of the Irish republic," to come to London to canvass the whole peace issue. It had been reported that De Valera was on his way to London.

"We will never cease to maintain that there is a community of interest between our countrymen in the northeastern corner of Ireland (Ulster province) and the people of southern Ireland," said De Valera in a conciliatory article which he wrote for the Irish Independent. This article was regarded in some circles as a peace feeler to the Unionists of Ulster, an opinion that was borne out by the conference between De Valera and Sir James Craig, leader of the Unionists at Dublin. The article continues:

"For all their misunderstandings, most of them artificially created, we believe that the men of Ulster, divided from us by statute but maintained to us by higher laws, look upon Ireland as their country and in their hearts cherish the Irish name. In the eighteenth century Ulster felt profoundly her unity with the rest of Ireland. She will do so again and that day may be soon."

Would Join Parliaments.

The Ulster Unionists issued a manifesto suggesting that, after the elections to the northern and southern Ireland parliaments, that both legislatures be combined to form a constituent assembly to arrange settlement for the whole country.

Sir James Craig, in a speech at Belfast, appealed for the support of the majority, "so as to be able to speak constitutionally in behalf of Ulster province."

Premier Lloyd George is understood to be opposed to a visit to England by De Valera at this time. Furthermore, the premier wants "England and English influence" kept out of the negotiations, believing that they would jeopardize a settlement. It is the premier's idea that, to be lasting, an agreement should be reached exclusively among the opposing political factions in Ireland.

The premier, it is declared, would welcome English assistance later, but not until De Valera and Sir James Craig both report to him that they are in agreement and accord. This would make it appear that the British ecclesiastics acted independently and without the sanction of the premier.

CANADIAN COMMONS VOTES 5 MILLIONS FOR CANAL

The house of commons of Canada voted $5,000,000 for the completion of the Welland canal, despite a bitter fight by opposition members who contended the waterway would be more beneficial to the United States than Canada.

FARMERS' MARKET BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

A bill allowing farmers to combine in co-operative association to market agricultural products without suffering restrictions of existing anti-trust laws, was passed by the house and now goes to the senate. The vote was 284 to 49.

Hoops, My Dear

Painting and powdering and wearing the hair over the ears would never have done at all when grandma was a girl, says Mrs. J. S. McKlevy, 80, of Pittsburgh, herself a grandmother. She favors the resurrection of hoopskirts and the like.

Owls to Hunt Roaches

A great naturalist has invented a new kind of hawking. He trains the small owl, which is multiplying in England more rapidly than any other bird, to hawk black-beetles. The birds sits perfectly still until it hears the roach, and then pounces on it.

The famous fishing grounds of Newfoundland, the Grand Banks, are 600 miles long and about 200 wide, with a bottom of shifting sands.

The best carrier pigeon is the Antwerp or Belgian Voyageur, which can fly 500 miles in twelve hours if the weather is fine.

A prominent woman physician of New York city is said to have earned a steady income of $30,000 annually for some years.